The Bombay Gazette

11,144 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1884.

[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

[illegible]IPPING.

[illegible]RIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible]EZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, [illegible]UTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, [illegible]D MARSEILLES.

DEPARTURES.

Captain. Tuesday.
A. Symons ......19th Aug.
A. H. Johnson ...26th „
W. E. Thompson 2nd Sept
J. C. Babot.......9th „
A. B. Daniell....16th „
FRIDAY.
L. [illegible] P. S Tomlin ....26th „
— Gwalior.......... 2733 500 P. Harris..........3rd Oct.
L. Indus .... 3462 600 W. E. Breeze.....10th „
M. Hydaspes....... 2984 500 G. Scrivener.....17th „
L. Rome .... 5013 1000 G. F. Cates ....24th „
— Nizam............ 2726 500 G. W. Atkinson...31st „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
BRINDISI	3542	600	I. Reeves	22nd Aug.	
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.	
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th „	

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental [R]ailway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and [re]turn tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks [(see s]pecial advertisement), and the voyage to the for[mer p]ort is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 [days] during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from [M]arseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

Tons. H.P.
CHINA .... 5000 850 .... 1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES [d]irect on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and [S]tewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[1st] class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
[Chil]dren under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
[R]ailway fares from Marseilles to London are
[via Cal]ais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5
[via Die]ppe .... 1st class „ 5 15

[Pa]ssengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tick[et].

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Ag[ents].
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible] SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	23rd Aug.
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,250	480	J. B. Murray	20th „
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	4th Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	20th „

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. (200) Two Hundred per Share is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, on or before FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1884, and that interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after due date.

Shareholders paying the above call in advance i.e., [b]efore due date, will be allowed interest or rebate at 9 [p]er cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
[N]o. 7, Chur[ch-gate-str]eet, Bo[mbay, 11]th June, 1884.

[T]HE HAR[VEY AN]D SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for Saturday, the 9th instant, is POSTPONED till FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Haridas Soonderdas who has become ineligible.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

AFTER the transaction of the above business an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held to transact the business, of which the shareholders will be advised at the time.

By order,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for WOKKS in the CONSTRUCTION of a 15-inch PIPE-SEWER to be laid from the Marine-Lines Hospital to the Secretariat.

The drawings can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 5 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising—

1. [illegible]t.
2. [illegible]

[illegible] Tender unless accom[panied illegible] Controller of Municipal [illegible] of Rs. 1,000 in cash (or [illegible] Government paper or [illegible] has been deposited with [illegible]

[illegible] sealed cover [illegible]q., C.S., Municipal Com[missioner illegible]vered at the office of the [illegible] later than noon on Monday, [illegible]

[illegible]er does not bind himself to [illegible]der.

[M]unicipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
[Executi]ve Engineer, Municipality.
[illegible]eer, Municipality (Sewerage [illegible])
[illegible] 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 18th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 15th August, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

		Cash Price.
CANES, with ashwood heads......each	Rs.	2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads...... „		3 0
BALLS ....per doz.		6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS. PUTTERS.
IRONS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars.................................Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars..Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine	per doz.	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine	„	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character.	„	30 0	..
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids	„	50 0	..
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing	per hog.	200 0	..

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE BOTTLES are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR,

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's Capacity,
1 Quart......Rs. 2-8. 2 Quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 „ „ 5-0. 7 „ „ 10-0.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN,

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

London Agents : H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.,
37, LIME STREET, E. C.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND POPULAR EVENING CONCERT
In aid of the funds of
THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS,
TOWN HALL,
[illegible]NG at 9 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUG[UST],
Programme hereafter.

Admission, one Rupee. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited, price Rs. 2.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, direct for Zanzibar.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.
Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, 14th August, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the General Committee will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Guarantors, who are not members of the Committee, are invited to attend.

By order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 14th August, 1884.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of Cotton Frauds Legislation, and to pass resolutions thereon.

By order of the Chairman.
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th August, 1884.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

TRANSLATIONS OF FRENCH NOVELS BY FAVOURITE AUTHORS.
Rs. 2 EACH.

BY EMILE ZOLA.

L'Assomoir. Nana.
Joys of Life. Helene.
Claude's Confession. Albine.
Her Two Husbands. Pot Bouille.
Girl in Scarlet. A Mad Love.
Ladies' Paradise. Therese Raquin.
In the Whirlpool. Magdalen Ferat.
The Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana's Daughter, sequel to Zola's Nana.

BY HENRY GREVILLE.

Sylvie's Betrothed. Guy's Marriage.
Trials of Raissa. Princess Ogherof.

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Black Venus ; by Belot.
Stranglers of Paris ; by Belot.
La Grande Florine ; by Belot.
Amors of Phillipe ; by Feuillet.
Count de Camors ; by Feuillet.
Parisian Romance ; by Feuillet.
Madame Bovary ; by Flaubert.
Evangelist ; by Daudet.
Sabine's Falsehood ; by Altieri.
A Fascinating Woman ; by Laide.
A Russian Princess ; by Gonzales.
Mons le Ministre ; by Claretie.
Mme, Pompadour's Garter ; by Andre,
Monsieur, Madame and Baby ; by Savage.
Cammille ; by Dumas.
Count of Monte Cristo ; by Dumas. Rs. 2-8.
Countess of Monte Cristo, companion to Count of Monte Cristo. Rs. 2-8.
Wife of Monte Cristo, continuation of Count of Monte Cristo.
Son of Monte Cristo, sequel to Wife of Monte Cristo.

THACKER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy home for children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calesthenics, and Laundress, Fifty Guineas per annum. References in India to parents of children now in the school. For Prospectus, apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

OAK STATIONERY RACKS (single and double), also WRITING CABINETS of sizes.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, in FORT, small airy office, first floor preferred. Address M. B., care of this paper.

WANTED, a capable Tutor for advanced mathematics. Apply by letter to "Tutor," Bombay Defences, Mazagon, Bombay.

APARTMENTS and BOARD with private family in or near the Fort Wanted by two gentlemen. Address "Omega," office of this paper.

WANTED, for up-country, thoroughly efficient Book-keepers. None need apply who have no previous experience. Apply with testimonials to A., care of this paper.

KAIRIN.—A fresh supply will arrive here by next Mail-steamer (Brindisi). Orders can be executed in rotation only. Bell, Brandenburg & Co., Sole Agents, 28, Bombay Green.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Polo sticks, Calcutta large fans, musical boxes, musical chair, photo and scrap albums, union and triumph inkstands, ladies' work baskets, French perfumery, mechanical toys, Brigg's transfer papers, crewel silk, cricket bats.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK just received, all shades. Re. 1-8 per dozen skeins.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

OUR Ladies' and Gent's Boot Department is now removed to our new Branch, Hornby row.—Badham Pile & Co., Limited, successors to P. Grant and Son.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz ; 9 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, an English nurse to take charge of two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months. Apply stating terms and enclosing characters to Mrs. Down, Fort, Belgaum.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

IF you would like a good fashionable Tweed Hat from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8 each, or a black drab or fawn colour evening Felt Hat for Rs. 6-8, try Y. A. Lacka & Co.'s, Hummum-street.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8; quarts, Rs. 55-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

EXCHANGE WANTED by an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (5 years' total service), in the Punjab Irrigation Branch with an officer of similar standing in the Bombay General Branch. Address W. T. A., care of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash, —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by specia[l] arrange[ment illegible] their Champagne, expressly prepared for Ind[ia illegible] advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," [illegible]
Do. do. [illegible]

Messrs. GIESLER'S [illegible] Houses is thoroughly estab[lished illegible] the great care and attention be[stowed illegible] their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, [illegible] bringing this Brand more prominently t[o illegible] India, believing it to be unequalled by a[illegible]

Special terms for quantities to Mess[illegible] Societies.

OBSE[illegible]

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED S[illegible] PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. [illegible]

TREACHER AN[D illegible]
WINE [illegible]
BOMBAY, [illegible]

FAVR[E-LEUBA illegible]
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWE[LLERS],
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIAL[illegible] their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gai[ned] for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases. The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded GOLD and SILVER MEDALS with FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below :—

Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
9 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 0
7 0	..	Chartreuse, green, per bottle.	7 4	..
6 0	...	Do. yellow „	6 4	..
68 12	71 12	Benedictine from the Monastery	72 0	75
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara	53 8	57 0
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...
37 0	40 0	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	41 8
37 0	..	Kummell	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy	40 8	42 8
26 0	...	Orange Bitters	27 0	...
19 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	...
...	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, per doz. pt.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	...
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	..	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime Juice Cordial	13 8	...

Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pts. Rs. a.	BEER AND CIDER.	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pts. Rs. a
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
6 4	4 4	German Pale Ale	6 8	4 8
7 0	..	Champagne Cider	7 8	...

Cash. Per Gal. without Jar. Rs. a.	COGNAC IN JARS.	Cred Per Gal. without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac ***	15 8
13 0	„ **	13 8
11 4	„ *	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

WHISKY IN JARS.

8 12 Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality ... 9 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. .. 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... 2 „ „ 3 0 „
Do. do. do. ... 4 „ „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps. Rs. 4 each.

48 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.	CLARET IN WOOD.	48 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
215 0	St. Estephe	231 0
172 0	Petit Medoc	180 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
From the Australian Wine Co., Limited.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	RUBY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
24 0	Red Hermitage "Emu"	25 0
21 4	Carbinet Grape "Auldana"	22 0
	WHITE.	
31 8	White Hermitage "Emu"	33 0
22 0	Reisling Grape "Auldana"	23 0

BOMBAY HOUSE :—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
THORPE AND CO.

WE have a large assortment of useful Requisites for the Voyage, for Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for *immediate use*, or made to measure a few hours after the order is given.

[PRI]CE LIST.

		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wea[r]		[illegible]
Travelling Suits		[illegible]
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.		[illegible]
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters		[illegible]
Best White Shirt Bands		[illegible]
Do. do. Collars		[illegible]
Best Oxford do.		[illegible]
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		[illegible]
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		[illegible]
Dressing Gowns		[illegible]
Warm Lamb's-Wool Underv[ests]		[illegible]
Do. do. Pants		[illegible]
Brown Cotton Socks		[illegible]
Superior Merino Socks		[illegible]
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool [illegible]		[illegible]
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks		[illegible]
Knicker-Bocker Hose, [S]ilks		[illegible]
[illegible] Ribbed Cotton Hand-Knitted		[illegible]
Heather Merino Undervests		[illegible]
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6 8
Warm Gloves		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 0
Travelling Caps		4 8
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	5 12
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0 8
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus		40 0
Railway Portmanteaus		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete		30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from	30 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0 to 38 0

		Rs. a.
Ladies' Sun Hats		8 8
Overland Chairs		4 8
Despatch Boxes, with Leather Covers		65 0
Tan Canvas Leggings		5 8
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets		5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to		4 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2 4
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	from	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 12
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to	2 0
Holdalls, with strong leather straps		18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Nail, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		5 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths		16 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows		4 8
Air Cushions		5 0

Deck Chairs, a large assortment, from Rs. 3-8.

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed, [a] KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD [illegible] finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring [illegible] mainspring and a three [illegible]

[illegible]
Wh[illegible]
Cambric [illegible]
Oxford Shirt[s illegible]
Flannel Shirts [illegible]
Celluloid Collars [illegible]
Soiled Linen Bags [illegible]
Overland Trunks ... [illegible]
Leather Portmanteaux [illegible]
Hold-alls, specially useful [illegible]
Suits, Ulsters, Ov[illegible]

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., L[D].,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW GOODS!

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, and they respectfully invite inspection of the same. Gentlemen proceeding to Europe, Australia or elsewhere can be supplied with all the suitable WARM UNDER-CLOTHING, WARM SUITS, THICK ULSTER OVERCOATS, MAUDS, RUGS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., at the shortest possible notice.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATION WANTED.

THE advertiser, who has had considerable experience in trade, is a permanent teetotaller, seldom sick or sorry, seeks employment in any capacity as Agent or Manager of a shop, co-operative stores or auction business, which after years of experience he is fully qualified to conduct, would undertake the Secretaryship of Municipalities, Stewardship of a Club, or the management of a tea garden, indigo, or hotel. Most satisfactory testimonials and references. Apply to W., care of Postmaster, Meerut, N.-W. P.

NEURALGIA NO MORE.
HEAD-ACHE NO MORE.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 1, Rs. 3.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 2, Rs. 4.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 3, Rs. 5-8.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 4, Rs. 7.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 5, Rs. 8.

AGENTS :
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PELLETIER'S
CAPSULES OF SULPHATE OF QUININE,

PREPARED by Armet De Lisle and Cie., Successors of PELLETIER, with their renowned "Quine Des Trois Cachets." These Capsules are very transparent, and dissolve easily in the stomach; they contain pure SULPHATE OF QUININE in silky crystals, and are capable of indefinite Preservation.

Sold in bottles at As. 12, Re. 1-4, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 12,

BY
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ Sample bottle supplied free to Medical Practitioners on application.

TELEPHONE No. 39.

RE[DUCED PRICE]S.
REDUCED PRICE [illegible]YNE
LALLOR'S PHOSPHOD[YNE].
Rs. 2 Net Cash.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Small bottle, Re. 1-12 Net Cash.
Large bottle, Rs. 2-8 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE.
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL,
PLEASANT TO APPLY & PERMANENT IN USE.

Per Case Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE DISINFECTANT.
SOAP SHEET ! SOAP SHE[ET]

FORMS a most useful and po[rtable illegible] for the Surgeon's Bag. It [illegible] piece of Soap and is sufficie[nt illegible]

The cleansing as well a[s illegible] the Soap Sheets, not [illegible] having them al[ways illegible] indispensa[ble illegible] desire to [illegible] tagiou[s illegible] mo[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Meetings of the Corporation will be held here, as under, on FRIDAY, 15th instant :—(1) Special General Meeting, already advertised, at 3 p. m. ; (2) Adjourned Second Quarterly Meeting, at 3-15 p.m. ; (3) Adjourned Special Meetings, at 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th August, 1884.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

KEMP & Co.'s
INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24 ; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS at this Company's Factory at Mody Bay. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the offic[e of] M[r.] A. W. Forde, M. I. C. E., Eldon-road. [illegible] sed to the undersigned [illegible]

All tenders should be addre[ssed illegible] the [illegible] and sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th current, at noon.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

STEAMERS FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the screw steamers PUNJAUB, BURMAH and EUPHRATES.

S.S. Punjaub—200 H.P. nominal, 686 tons net, 1080 tons gross register, built on the Clyde in 1864, fitted with new boilers in 1872.

S.S. Burmah—142 H.P. nominal, 675 tons net, 1081 tons gross register, built on the Clyde in 1863, fitted with new boilers in 1871.

S.S. Euphrates—120 H.P. nominal 500, tons net, 803 tons gross register, built on the Clyde in 1863, fitted with new boilers i[n] 1871.

The steamers are presently employed on the mail line between Bombay and Kurrachee, are open for examination, and will be sold as they stand minus engine-room stores, saloon stores, and coal, which can be taken over at a valuation if desired.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of [illegible] of the amount tendered, and must reach th[illegible] on or before 15th September, 1884.

The highest or any tender may not be [illegible]

MACKINNON MACK[ENZIE illegible]
Managi[ng illegible]

NOTICE is here[by illegible] DOSSA h[illegible] mentioned [illegible] claim in [illegible] way [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

FRENCH RENTES in Paris have advanced ¼ to 107¾, and consols in London are again ⅛ higher at 100⅝. As the money market seems unchanged these movements would appear to favor a more settled political situation than the telegrams generally indicate.

Indian Loans, both sterling and rupee as also exchange Bank shares, remain unaltered.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed strong, with an advance of 1-16d. in Americans on the spot and 1 32d. to 3-64d. to arrive. The sales, however, are only estimated at 12,000 bales including 1,000 Surats, which is scarcely in keeping with the tone advised. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10⅞ cents, but December comes 10 points lower at 10·28 cents per lb. This latter movement has quite checked any upward tendency here to-day, and the market must be called quiet at previouts values.

IN WHEAT AND SEEDS no alteration is advised from home, and there is no change here, transactions being quite on a retail scale.

FREIGHTS are very dull, and no business of any moment has been done.

EXCHANGE.—Our quotations mark a partial decline of 1-32d., at which there has been very little doing in ready bills. Forward the banks would be buyers of credits at 1s. 7 25-32d. up to December, and 1s. 7 13-16d. after the turn of the year. Demand bank bills have been sold for December-January delivery at 1s. 7 19-32d,. but it is questionable whether the sellers would go on at the rate. For ready bills we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ....
Do. telegraphic
Do. three
Credits

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
10	Giava (s)	Canepa	Genoa, June 21.
	Katahdin	Seeley	Liverpool, April 28.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
11	Adele	Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy s—7 cases aniline dye, Rahimtoola Noordin.

Japanese s—4 cases glasswares, M. Pallonjee; 11 cases oilmanstores, and soap, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 11 cases papers, and envelopes, Surufally Moosabhoy; 9 cases soap, &c., Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co; 7 packages playing cards, Aliana Abdool Raymon; 30 cases colours, C. Macdonald and Co; 26 bales papers, M. A. M. Surufally; 8 packages papers, Abdool K. Tyebally; 10 cases beer, Volkart Brothers.

Rohilla s—11 bales papers, Balcrushna Sazba and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—150 barrels pale ale, Framjee Sands and Co; 10 cases whisky, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Clan Murray s—23 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Clan Munro s—2 packages whisky, Bomonjee Manockjee Punthuckey; 135 barrels pale ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacGregor s—218 kegs white zinc paint, Essoofally Keekabhoy.

Nubia s—12 packages slates and hardware, Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein.

Clan Munro s—250 barrels disinfecting powder, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—180 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

China s—35 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Canton s—12 cases provisions, Essoofally Russooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Munro s—98 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckeerchund; 5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 118 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,1[illegible]0 cwts wheat, Sewjee Hunsraj; 2,018 cwts wheat, Thomas H. Moore and Co.

Nubia s—44 bales cotton and and 106 bales cotton waste, Khulfanbhoy Dwamy; 113 bales twist waste and 37 bales cotton fly, Govindram Dwarkadass; 120 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Ameerachund; 2,000 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj; 1,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 512 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 20 bales cotton, Wagjee Vulloo; 52 bales wool, Dewjee Bhaajee; 21 tons bones, Hudson and Co; 1,100 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 130 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindjee; 300 cwts coir yarn, James H. Latimare; 85 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsee and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Moojee Jeewraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Japanese s—40½ cwts fishmaws, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 2 bales hides, Merally Canjee; 28 bales skins, Shurruffally Maloobhoy and Co; 345 cwts rapeseed, 165 cwts mustard seed, 9 cwts nux vomica, and 40 cwts coolfa, Nuthoo Laljee; 2 cases T. shells, Lakha Caajee; 42 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Pekin s—4,000½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—1,300 cwts mowra seed, D. P. Batha and Co; 1,950 cwts groundnuts, Ewart, Latham and Co; 750 cwts mowra seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 43 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay, Groom and Co.

Canton s—30,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Accomac s—350 bales cotton, and 2,800½ cwts poppyseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M. Co; 75 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Zambesi s—1 package twist, John Fleming and Co; 25 bales twist, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—17 cwts ooplates, Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin; 56 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, and 7½ cwts G. horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 1 case imitation gold stones, F. Dorabjee; 22 chests opium, T. P. and O. Co; 109 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover; 101 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 177 bales cotton, and 216 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 85 bales twist, Thakersey Mooljee and Co; 50 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co; 25 bales twist, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co; 50 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 200 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 72 bales twist and 20 bales cotton, D. P. Marker; 104 bales twist, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 75 bales twist, the Mahalakshmy S. and W. Co; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa; 32 bales twist, Hajeebhoy Laljee; 20 bale twist and 210 cwts ooplates, Ruttonjee Jeewraj; 67 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M. Co; 151 [illegible] twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 166 bales [illegible]; 200 bales [illegible] bales twist, E. D. [illegible] twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·739
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·850
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	5·6
maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·2
minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·7
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	314
Fall of Rain	0·6
Total fall during the month	1·61
" " " year	40·76
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 14th.	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

ARY INTELLIGENCE.

RES.—AUGUST 13.

Artillery, to rejoin, to

Natal.

by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn D A Patterson, MD, I M D.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Col W M Campbell, R E, till 28th Nov 1884 (private affairs), without pay and Col F S Iredell, Infantry, till 31st March 1885 (private affairs), without pay.

The services of Surgn R J Baker, BA, MD, I M D, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 16th July 1884.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major E V Stace and Capt A L D Fordyce respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in charge Jhalavad Prant, on the 2nd inst.

Major G E Hancock is appointed to act as President of the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar during the absence of Lieut-Col J W Watson, or until further orders.

Major E V Stace and Capt L L Fenton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, Halar Prant, on the 3rd inst.

Lieut G E H Cates, Adjut, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 7th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Parashram Gadgil, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karmala in the Sholapur Bijapur Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties, of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur in the same Dist, from the 1st to the 11th July 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr W P Symonds, Magte of the First Class in the Dist of Poona, is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Act.

The unexpired porti

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Ratnagiri,
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A B Steward, C S, have
at the disposal of the Gov is

Mr J A Baines, C S, Assist Coll Khandesh, allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr T B Fry, Depy Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J S Maidment, Assist Supt of Stamps, having returned to duty on the 24th July 1884, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days granted to him in Govt Notifications Nos. 4248, 4845 and 5713, dated respectively the 27th May, 16th June and 15th July 1884, is cancelled.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Ratnagiri Dist—Mr Sakharam Ramchandra Ghate, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Devgad, from 1st Feb to 2nd May; Mr Wasudev Atmaram Avalegaokar, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Ratnagiri, from 7th April to 31st May; Mr Bhargav Vishvanath Pendse, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Chiplun, from 15th April to 22nd May; and Mr Sakharam Ramchandra Ghate, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Rajapur, from 11th to 17th July 1884.

Kanara Dist.—Mr Raghavendra Subrao, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Ankola, from 29th June to 12th July; Mr Ramkrishna Shawji, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Bhatkal, from 29th June to 13th July; and Mr Shamrao Lakshmaya, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Kumta, from 17th June to 1st July 1884.

Mr A Cumine, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W Ramsay, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for five months on sick certificate.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept :—

Mr Lakshman Daji Joshi, third grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, to be second grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr F T Menezes, retired; Mr R P Ryan, third grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, to be substantive protem second grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests; and Mr J M Fernandes substantive pro tem third grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, to be third grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr. Lakshman Daji Joshi, promoted; Mr W G Clabby, actg third grade Sub-Assist pro tem third grade Sub-Assist Fernandes, promoted; and Mr Sheshu Munju to act as third grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr W G Clabby, promoted.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Venkatrao Raghavendra Bakshi, Interpreter, Presidency Magte's Court, Girgaon, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on the 7th Aug 1884.

Mr D Langley passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard on the 9th Aug 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Stevens, F R I B A, Assoc M Inst C E. Exec Engr, third grade, is permitted to retire from the Service under the provisions of the Resolution of the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, dated 31st July, 1879, with effect from the 30th Sept 1879.

During the absence of Capt R Gardiner, R E, Offg Manager, Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, on privilege leave or till further orders, Mr D W McPherson Examiner of Accounts, will act as Manager in addition to his own duties.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in his appointment.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Anant Vithal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 1st Feb to 30 the June 1884 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Manoel D'Lima was appointed to act for him.

Waman Narayan, second grade, Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, is granted sick leave from 12th to 25th July 1884, inclusive.

Sadasheo Krishna, 9th Compiler in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, is promoted to 8th Compilership, with effect from 21st July 1884, vice Ramchandra Atmaram, whose services are dispensed with.

Vinayak Wasudeva, 10th Compiler in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, is promoted to 9th Compilership, with effect from 21st July 1884, vice Sadasheo Krishna.

Bhawu Rangnath is appointed 10th Compiler in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, with effect from 21th July 1884, vice Vinayak Wasudeva, promoted.

BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Col F J T Ross and Mr W Foxton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karachi Dist Jail on the 31st ult.

Assist Surgn Jamsedji Pochaji Pocha, L M and S, was in charge of the duties of the Supt of the Kaira Dist Jail from 26th June to 9th July 1884, both days inclusive.

CENTRAL PROVINCES. ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

One year's leave on medical certificate under Sec 128 of the Civil Leave Code is granted to Miss Isa Hoy, Lady Supdt of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

With the sanction of the Brig-Genl Commdg Nagpur Force, Surg. D P Warliker, attached to the Wing of the 23rd Regt W L I, at Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg. Hoshangabad, and to the executive charges of the Dist Jail, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surg. H Armstrong, or until further orders.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
pposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
AMPART-ROW,
SON'S HOTEL.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all taken over by us from

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of the Chinese Government will resist the French demands, may be taken as equivalent to an acceptance of war in preference to the payment of the indemnity. In a day or two we shall, no doubt, hear of an attack on Foochow. Shanghai itself may possibly be threatened; for the French ironclad Bayard recently, when relations again became strained between the two Governments, suddenly left the usual anchorage in the Woosung assigned to foreign vessels of war, and steamed up the river to a position where she is herself perfectly safe, and from which she can command the Chinese defences. It was generally understood that this movement, which was very skilfully made, had reference to possible operations, if the result of the negotiations did not prove satisfactory. The French have intimated to the other European Powers that every endeavour will be made to minimise the inconvenience which may be occasioned to third parties by the naval operations which may become necessary. This undertaking is so far satisfactory. But the French view of what are unavoidable inconveniences will probably differ from those of outsiders. No doubt Her Majesty's Government will use all friendly means of influence to reduce interference with trade to a minimum. But in any case it is to be feared that commercial interests must suffer heavily while hostilities in the Far East continue.

FEMALE education in Western India has decidedly advanced a step. The full support of the Government has been promised to the gratifying movement which has sprung up so suddenly and spontaneously at Poona. From the active sympathy which the first raising of the question of the higher education of women has met with from the natives, it would seem that Sir W. Wedderburn's munificent gift was the only thing required to give the necessary impulse. The desire to elevate their women by education, so as to make them fit wives and mothers for the next generation, must have been sufficiently near their hearts for the present movement to receive so much cordial support. That this feeling is genuine is evidenced by the effectual loosening of purse-strings which has accompanied the first launching of the proposal to establish a high school for native girls in Poona. Already have donations amounting to about sixty-four thousand rupees poured in—many of them being unsolicited contributions—and more may reasonably be expected. But the most noteworthy fact connected with the movement is the warm and active interest taken in it by native ladies themselves, both publicly and privately. The meeting of native ladies, members of the Arya Mahila Samaj of Poona, held to express their sympathy with the movement, and the message signed by a large number of them which they sent to the gentlemen assembled at the large public meeting at the Hira Bag Town Hall, are both remarkable in themselves, as marking the progressive effects of English civilization. We cannot but refer here to the letter from R[illegible]bai Saheb Sirke Rage which Mr. Pandit read among other communications expressing sympathy, after the termination of the address which he read on behalf of the deputation that waited upon His Excellency on Saturday last. The views expressed in this letter, coming from a lady of such high position, and as sure likely to influence the opinions of many, are very valuable. She writes to express her delight at the starting of the movement, as she thinks that "in a country where the women are kept without education, one of the elements in the prosperity of the people is wantonly and culpably thrown away." She, therefore, hopes that the movement will be the cause of the restoration to womankind of the position it occupied in ancient India, and ends with promising to give a suitable donation. Two other ladies have effectually shown their sympathy by subscribing very handsomely. The Mayi Saheb Daphle of Jat has offered Rs. 6,000, and Umabai Saheb Bivalker of Alibag has promised Rs. 3,000 to found a scholarship. The cause of female education in Western India owes, besides, not a little to the interest taken in it by the Regent of Kolhapore, who, representing as he does the inherited dignity of the direct descendant of Sivaji, has considerable influence over the Mahratta mind. This enlightened prince, besides putting himself to much personal inconvenience in order to head the deputation which waited upon His Excellency, has also contributed the handsome sum of Rs. 10,000 to the funds of the proposed high school for native girls.

The deputation represented that while sufficient provision was made for the higher education of boys, hitherto no institution existed on this side of India, except in Bombay, where girls could receive education of a kind to enable them to be intelligent sharers of their husbands' joys and sorrows. The only education given in the general run of girls' schools at the present time is of a very rudimentary character. The Poona and Ahmedabad normal schools, they represented, were only adapted for those girls who wished to be school-mistresses, and there neither English nor Sanskrit was taught. The general feeling was in favour of giving a better education to girls than was at present obtainable, and it was expected that the establishment of a girls' high school would greatly encourage that feeling. The zenana agency, though good in itself, was hardly sufficient to cope with the rising demand for educational help, and was better suited to the teaching of ladies living in seclusion. The education of girls was at least half a century behind that of boys, and this difference between their intellectual status was fraught with danger; so the time had come for taking the former in hand and fostering it by encouragement. The deputation were aware of the anxiety which the British Government had constantly shown for the higher education of women in India, which they thought was almost more important than the education of the men. They therefore represented that now that both the male and female members of the native community itself had become alive to the great advantage of educating their daughters, Government support should be given to the proposal on their part without hesitation. The inhabitants of Poona, as whose deputies they came before His Excellency, proposed to open in the city a high school for native girls under the auspices of the Government Educational Department. The native community had already succeeded in raising funds that would yield annually a sum of Rs. 2,500, and it was hoped that the Poona Municipality would contribute another [illegible] sum of Rs. 1,500 a ye[illegible] towards the expenses of the school. The[illegible] therefore prayed the Government to [illegible]sist them by providing the lady [illegible]ndent and other teachers, and under[illegible]ertain portion of the expenses. The [illegible]nt of the school in its infancy, they [illegible]ably considered, should be under [illegible]he Government, but they asked that [illegible]tative committee consisting chiefly [illegible] gentlemen should be allowed to [illegible]young institution the help of their [illegible]care, advice, and superintendence. [illegible]er these conditions they believed there was no reason why, under able and sympathetic management, high schools for girls should not be as numerous and well-attended as boys' schools.

The remarkably happy vein in which the Governor's reply was couched evidently gave entire satisfaction to his hearers. For apart from the fact that he granted their request, there was a sympathetic tone running through the whole of his speech. His Excellency was [illegible] much struck by the spontaniety which [illegible]ked this movement, and rightly said that in m[illegible]ers relating to the improvement of social life in India, foreigners, however much they might feel a desire for progressive reforms, [illegible]ould find it difficult to initiate them. [illegible]cially with regard to the question of the [illegible]ion of women they must look to the [illegible]aders of native society. He pointed [illegible]nless the women of this generation [illegible]value knowledge, they could not be [illegible]diffuse it as widely as it ought to [illegible]see so [illegible]e generation. He was therefore [illegible] of the spontaneous a movement on the part of the people, to extend further the benefits already derived by women from the existing establishments. He was aware of the immense difficulties that existed in bringing together, and keeping together, girls for instruction in this country; but if this were removed he did not see why the Poona movement should not be successfully imitated all over the country. He therefore hoped that native management would inspire sufficient confidence in the new undertaking, and obviate the dangers which might beset it. His Excellency's remarks on the general question of female education, though they do not present any special feature of novelty, are still valuable, and will be firmly impressed on the minds of his hearers. He said that higher education was necessary for the elevation of women, their happiness, and their usefulness in life; for unless they qualified themselves to do so, they could not share in the intellectual acquirements of their partners in life, and nothing can more conduce to the happiness of the family life than that the intellectual and domestic life shall not be divorced. He assured the members of the deputation of the intention of Government to give its support to their proposal to the extent pointed out by them. He fully recognised the necessity of management by a native committee, considering that young native women of a higher rank would be brought together in the school, but reserved to Government the power of prescribing conditions. He expressed the hope that in the course of time the native community would be able to take the school entirely in their own hands, and thus permit the Government to give similar assistance in future to other institutions of the like nature in other places. A movement so well begun and so well supported will, we hope, prove successful. But we are afraid that unless some alteration in the system of infant marriages, especially among Hindus, takes place, the grand results which might otherwise be looked forward to cannot be fully realised.

IT is very natural that the member of the Corporation whose precipitation and want of knowledge of Municipal business have placed the Municipality in the most preposterous situation it has ever occupied, should endeavour to set himself right before the public by offering the best defence he can think of for the course which he induced his equally precipitate colleagues to commit themselves to. Yesterday we published Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee's letter on the subject, and we let it speak for itself. He hoped, when he began his defence, that he would convince the public that he was not to blame for asking the Corporation to disallow in block the items, amounting to Rs. 1,33,214, for which sanction was asked by the Town Council. We doubt if those who understand the nature of the question at issue, will come to any other conclusion than that the learned doctor has made his case more hopeless, if possible, than it was before. He says "explanations were asked for and given but that they were not such as to satisfy the majority. Hence the rejection of the items"—that is, of the whole list of items as it stood, without examination or exception. Dr. Cowasjee's motion of rejection was levelled at all the items; certain of them had been canvassed, but it was not for want of information, satisfactory or otherwise, that they were rejected. Dr. Cowasjee moved their rejection on the express ground that they had not been budgetted for. That assertion of Dr. Cowasjee's was simply a blunder; the budget had made special provision to the amount of three lakhs and seventeen thousand rupees for "new works," of which a list was duly prepared and circulated to every member of the Corporation. If Dr. Cowasjee had never seen the list—accompanied by explanations of the fullest kind—it was his own [illegible] [illegible]oration had full cognisance of [illegible] half of the items set down in [illegible] passed by the Corporation, [illegible]on of it was left to be dealt [illegible] Dr. Cowasjee now is weak [illegible]hat it would have been "illegal" [illegible]ey for the road materials and [illegible]of coals, and the additions [illegible]station at Love Grove, and so [illegible]ere not set down specifically [illegible]here did he get that notion [illegible] it be the case he should [illegible]efore. The Corporation has [illegible] out b[illegible]me list items amounting [illegible] of the sa[illegible]and a half [illegible] over a lakh [illegible] withou[illegible] disregarding the law or the prophets. It voted half-a-lakh towards the new Municipal Hall, and large sums for other purposes which would be all equally "illegal" if the doctor's absurd after-thought had rhyme or reason in it. But it has neither; and all he has done is to get the Corporation to stultify itself. If it was competent for the Corporation to vote one-half a list, it was competent to vote the other and lesser half. As for the items so summarily and so recklessly rejected, Dr. Cowasjee only ventures to mention two for which he can specify objections. The road materials had gone up in price forty-one thousand rupees, and he would not vote the money because the inadequacy of the amount already voted should be "proved." He thought enough had been voted for such a purpose. If he wanted "proof" he could have asked for it. What he did was to refuse the vote; and now the streets will have to go for some months without repair, to the grievous loss of the ratepayers, whose money will be taken largely next year to restore the thoroughfares to their normal state. Was Colonel Merewether too strong in denouncing the course taken as "idiotic?" The other item which is singled out as rightly rejected is the paltry one of Rs. 2,000 for the enhanced price of coals for the pumping-station. He quotes the present rates for coals, as if that had anything to do with the question of their price when the tenders were made. If it be the height of wisdom to prepare estimates and settle tenders a good half-year in advance, in order that everything may be set down symmetrically under its proper heading in the budget, we must be prepared every now and then to get tenders which will provide against possible fluctuations in the market for a long time in advance. The difference is Rs. 2,000 in this case. Was that any excuse for refusing a lakh and thirty-three thousand rupees in one sweep? Is this the way the Corporation proposes to carry on business in the future? We do not believe it; and, as we have said before, that body would never have passed the utterly perverse and wanton motion so suddenly sprung upon them, but for fortuitous circumstances not likely to recur.

WITH reference to the remarks of "T. M. R.," in another column, we may mention that the Temple Memorial Fund amounts to about Rs. 17,000, and that this sum has been paid into the Bank of Bombay. The Committee entrusted the work of making a statue of our late Governor to Mr. Brock, the distinguished sculptor. According to a communication received a few weeks ago, the statue has been finished and is now ready for shipment to Bombay. When it is received, a meeting of the Committee will be called, and the accounts up to date laid before it. All those who have seen the statue at Mr. Brock's studio pronounce it to be an excellent likeness of Sir Richard Temple.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JERSEY, JULY 25.

WHY has not England the finest army in the world, out and out the finest? I have just escaped once more from Paris, which is comparable at present to nothing but a desert of Sahara, and am having the rare pleasure of seeing men who are men, women who are women, and, above all, children that are children, the rare pleasures of hearing our sweet English tongue spoken and of breathing English air. What fine fellows our young men look compared to the apish *luisants* and *grelotteux* (shiverers) of the boulevards? Why, one of these stalwart, fresh, vigorous athletes could knock an army of boulevardiers into a cocked hat, and feel ready for a second lot to come on? And our schoolboys, fearless of face and strong of limb—what a difference between them and the pale, pettish, and feeble lycéens, debilitated in body and mind, that one sees slouching through the streets of Paris. With men and coming men like these, with all the boundless wealth of our Treasury, it is shameful that England should gradually but surely be retrogressing among European Powers. We ought to be *princips, facile princips.* Let us open our eyes and see our real position before it is too late to mend. What became of Rome when, her thirst for conquest satisfied, she rested on her laurels? Where is the great Dutch Republic, and where Armada-launching Spain, once the mistress of the world? Younger nations overcame them. Young nations have all their vitality, and it should be remembered that we are, as a nation, some eight hundred years older than any European Power, with the exception of Russia. The present France rose from the ashes of the France that fell in 1870, a new and distinct Power; Germany, as the Power spoken of as Germany, dates from the same year; and what was Italy before King Victor Emmanuel, the "fat but gentlemanly" one, was crowned in Rome? But what has all this got to do with Paris? you may indignantly remark. Everything. France is at present pursuing a policy which is in direct opposition and decidedly detrimental to the interests—vested interests shall we say?—of England. She is moreover on the eve of a war—for the declaration of which the most faintly plausible reason is absent—with a country the chief commerce of which is in our hands, gained only after extreme difficulties and much cost. Furthermore in the East she is gradually advancing on our most important colonial possession, the Indian Empire. Now, if all these things are to be allowed to pass without interference, this non-intervention will encourage her, and she may hereafter endeavour to satisfy a larger ambition, and the time may come when even slumbering England may awake and, seeing at last the danger of this ambition and this thirst for territorial acquisitions, may wish to interfere. A war fought out between England and France, elsewhere than on the sea, say on the eastern frontiers of British India, would, I have no hesitation but much shame in saying, be fatal to us. And for this no reason but a horn-eyed blindness, or what is worse, a pig-headed vanity and self-sufficiency on our part. We won Cressy and Poictiers you know, and lost the best part of six hundred heroes at Balaklava. We are all right. This appears our reasoning; and Swinburne in saying that we have slumbered for upwards of two hundred years, has not drawn on his imagination or sacrificed the sense to the sound. Standing armies cost large sums, rob the country of labour, its chief source of wealth, and all the rest of it; but since France, Germany, Russia, and Italy, who have not the tenth part of our riches, keep them up (eternal menaces to us in parenthesis), we ought, even after taking our insular position and navy into consideration, to have an effective standing army of proportionate strength. And what an army we might have, and should have! The army we maintain at present—hirelings who are treated with all the snobbish disrespect paid to hirelings in England—would suffice if England had no other colonies but the Channel Islands to defend, and barely then. Our Volunteers there are, of course, beautiful to behold, and inspiring awe and veneration in the bosoms of our female menials. But pit ten Brighton autumn manœuvrists against one veteran Landwehrsmann or Reserviste of Sedan and Gravelotte, and I will give you thirty to one on Landwehrsmann or Reserviste. How irrational of me to talk thus! The English were *not* defeated at Waterloo. True it is that he of Wellington is said to have cried out in despair, "Would to God that night or the Prussians would come!" But nevertheless the English were not defeated at Waterloo; nay, and they won the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Yes, won it, and put the Fellaheen, dragged, as some say, up to the field of battle in chains, to rout and flight. How irrational, I am to be sure.

When I left Paris everybody was talking about the cholera, and about nothing else. Apparently the same lugubrious topic is still exercising their minds over there. Not, though, that the topic is treated lugubriously. "Turning to mirth all things on earth as only Paris can" would be a suitable variation of Hood's well-known lines. I should be at a loss to repeat the numberless jokes which our professional wits have cracked over the disease and its germ. Of course all sorts of advertisements are being worked out on the cholera basis. Pear's soap, Eno's fruit salt, and the Argosy braces or their Gallic equivalents are sovereign remedies naturally, and it is stated on excellent authority that the perusal of certain novels by patients during their illness is productive of the most excellent results. These statements are backed up by doctors into whose treatment of the morbus opiates largely enter. Another kind of advertisement or reclame was the one worked by His Royal Highness the Duke of Chartres, who has been been paying an incognito visit to Toulon, has entered incognito the different hospitals, visited incognito the different patients, and distributed (incognito of course) no less than two thousand pounds among the sufferers. "O royal generosity!" "O kingly heart!" cry the Royalist papers. "O transparent artifice!" "O foolish attempt at self-puffing!" cry the Republicans. Little doubt that the Republicans are right. Those who wish to preserve an incognito can do so if they like; and the full details we have daily received about the ducal visits and the ducal disbursements show pretty clearly how far the duke was sincere in professing that he hid his light under a bushel, which was lifted against his will by the all-pervading, all-seeing, all-knowing newspaper reporter.

Of politics at home practically nothing. By a huge majority the Madagascar supplies have been voted, and [illegible] Ferry triumphs. Whether he has triumphed in China or not is an open question still, for as yet no answer has come to hand from Pekin. With regard to financial matters, we are all in an intense state of excitement about the twenty thousand pounds *gros lot* which is to be drawn on Thursday next in the final drawing of the Loterie des Arts Decoratifs. We have bought 15 millions worth of one-franc tickets, and each individual holder of two or three tickets anticipates—such is humanity—to come into twenty thousand pounds. What plans will be frustrated, what soreness of heart, what fool's paradises exploded, on Thursday next! Lotteries are bad, and French lotteries especially so. It would amuse you to see some of the letters that have been anonymously addressed to Monsieur Henri Avenel, the director of the lottery committee. One enterprising youth asked this gentleman to arrange that No.— should win the *gros lot*, "when I would not mind sending you a P. O. O. for £20." A young lady offers a life's devotion (poor Henri Avenel!) to the director if he will help the wheel of fortune and her to a good sum; and many more such documents have I seen, all showing definitely and clearly that lotteries of all kinds are bad, and that they awake the meanest passions in their votaries.

By the way, I am at Jersey, Jersey to me at once suggests Victor Hugo, who passed so many years of his life of exile here. It was his fête-day the other day, and he held it in high state in his little house in the avenue that bears his name. Many notables there of course—very many considering that Mr. and Mrs. Tout-Paris are all away at Dieppe, Boulogne, Wight, and Trouville. The *maître* was, I hear, in excellent spirits and most vigorous health. How I should have liked to be there! I have only seen Victor Hugo twice at home—many times abroad—and then I felt how foolish it is for a nobody to seek presentation to an Arch Somebody. He was affable and kind of course. Kind Madame Lockroy, his daughter-in-law, had introduced me in the most favourable terms, but the few words we exchanged might have been exchanged between Smith and Robinson, Brown and Jones. "What are you doing at Paris?" "Studying law?" "Do you like Paris?" "It is the home of Victor Hugo!" The master, hélas, is deaf, he did not hear this remark, and after shaking my hand retired to his arm-chair by the fire and presently fell asleep. How well I remember my emotion that day as I sat alone in his quaintly-Empire-style-furnished drawing-room waiting for the company and the man to come in from dinner! There was a huge Angora cat playing about on the carpet. Gavroche its name I was told by the old maid who was lighting up the chandelier. How I fawned on Gavroche! How I flattered the old maid-servant. And then the dining-room doors opened, and there entered in solemn stately procession the company and the man. The man had on his arm the old love, who died last year. How tender, how courtly he looked when leading her to a chair he kissed her hand! Through the Republican shone the courtly gentleman, the Hugo of high lineage. I saw him once again when Oscar Wilde, my friend, was presented to him. Oscar said some delightful things about the eagle and nightingale of France, but the master shook his head. He is dreadfully deaf.

Have you ever heard of a more atrocious case of murder than this? In a house on the Boulevard Omano, *au sixième*, lived in cohabitation a man and a woman—a sad mènage from what the neighbours say. Blows—screams; screams—blows. Blows and screams stopped suddenly six days ago. Three days ago neighbours noticed a dreadful smell. Commissaire de police fetched, and door broken in. Metz (the man's name was such) is found smoking his pipe by the table, on which are the remains of his dinner. Do not look at the bed, on which there lies a horrible thing over which myriads of flies and creeping things are noisily busy. He had stayed three days shut up in his garret with his putrefying victim, probably sleeping on the same bed with it.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now a long time since I paid in a considerable subscription for erecting a statue at Bombay for the late Governor, Sir Richard Temple. I am, therefore, naturally anxious to know why the matter has suffered so much delay. The executive committee will oblige the public by affording some explanation, includi[illegible] statement of receipts and expenditure.

T. M. R.

THE PROTECTED COTTON TRADE IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report of the cotton-spinners of the Northern Counties, which was published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, among other items, states in effect that, in consequence of the protection which the home manufacture of cotton goods enjoys in the United States, the Americans are unable to compete with England in neutral markets; further, that they (the Americans) "cannot qualify to meet us in the neutral markets without throwing their home markets open to us." This statement appears to me on a par with many others put forward by the so-called free-traders of England, viz., to be quite erroneous.

I take it, if English cotton goods were admitted free of duty into the States, the result would be that the mill-owners of that country would more or less have to abandon the manufacture of cotton goods. If so, and if they are unable to compete with England in their home market, how on earth can they do so in neutral markets with the increased cost of freight? A free-trade authority stated the other day, take the duty off English iron, and the Peterbourgh iron-works would all be shut in two months.

PALERMO.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Colonel Merewether overwhelms me with obligation by devoting so much time in discussing my views and opinions about the sewerage of Bombay. For my part, I do not think the game is worth the candle; but that is Colonel Merewether's affair. I am not surprised to find that Colonel Merewether refuses to accept my explanation as to the reasons which influenced me in dealing with the resolutions of the Corporation and Town Council in reference to the sewerage of the city while I was chairman of the Town Council. One essential to receiving and estimating evidence is to come to the inquiry with an unbiassed mind. Can Colonel Merewether lay claim to this unbiassed mind in this discussion? When I was previously charged with inconsistency in submitting the Town Council's resolution to the Corporation for prosecuting the new sewerage works, I took my defence to the proper quarter, namely, the Town Council, and submitted it to my colleagues in that Council, to men who were thoroughly acquainted with the sewerage history, and with the proper function of the chairman of the Council. The matter was then fresh in the minds of the Council, and my remarks were received with approval and placed upon the record. With this approval I was, and still am, abundantly satisfied. If I cannot satisfy Colonel Merewether it is my misfortune, not my fault.

But in writing of me as a "determined opponent of the system of sewerage which the Corporation decided to adopt," Colonel Merewether takes for granted a great deal which I refuse to accept. For instance, in assuming the success of that system he assumes that it can be worked without a sufficient water-supply, and that the people can and will work it with advantage to their health; he assumes also that 250 tons of nightsoil may be poured into the head of every main-sewer of the city every day throughout the year. What proof has Colonel Merewether of the correctness of these assumptions? If Colonel Merewether will answer these questions satisfactorily, and prove the health advantages of the system of sewerage which he supports and which he thinks I should support, he may lay claim to the privilege of writing me down a "determined opponent" of the new system of sewerage which is now laid down; but until he can do this it would be wise on his part to hold his censure. Colonel Merewether will himself perceive that my opposition is reasonable. I may as well write of Colonel Merewether as a "determined opponent" of public health. His sewerage views tend strongly that way. But I give him credit for not wishing to destroy anybody's health, even though in his anxiety for the interests of the Port Trust he recommends that the drains of one small section of the city shall carry the night soil of the whole city. Colonel Merewether's official position forces him into recommending this system of sewerage, not his knowledge as an engineer. After this what is the need to discuss views and opinions? Surely it is a sad waste of time.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, August 13.

THE PATENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to ask you to find a place in your columns for the following. On applying to the Government of India recently for a patent, I was informed that the application must be on paper stamped to the extent of Rs. 100. Thus, whether successful or otherwise, the Rs. 100 are spent beyond recovery. Act XV. of 1859 states that a reasonable fee may also be paid by Government, at the expense of the would-be patentee, for the opinion of an expert on the application. Hence both this fee and the Rs. 100 may be squandered on an unsuccessful application. Now, the Act which came into force in Great Britain on 1st January last fixed the fee for the first or provisional specification at £1 only, and if the application be refused, only this sum is lost. At the end of nine months the patent is granted with protection for four years on payment of £3. I feel sure you will, in the interests of poor inventors, advocate a reduction of fees in this country, to correspond with those in force in Great Britain.

SPECIFICATOR.

August 11.

THE LATE LORD LAUDERDALE.

WE extract the following from Burke's Peerage :—Lauderdale, Earl of (Sir Charles Barclay-Maitland), Viscount of Lauderdale and Maitland, and Baron of Thirlestone, Boltoun, and Lauderdale of Thirlestone, in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, born 29 Sept., 1822; succeeded his kinsman as 12th earl, 1 Sept., 1878.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

WE take the following from Burke's Peerage :—Wellington, Duke of (Sir Arthur Richard Wellington, K.G., P.C.), Marquess of Douro, Marquess and Earl of Wellington, of Wellington, co. Somerset; Viscount Wellington, of Wellington and of Talavera; and Baron Douro, of Wellesley, co. Somerset; all in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, of Dougan Castle, co. Meath, and Baron of Mornington, in the same co., in the peerage of Ireland; Prince of Waterloo, in the Netherlands; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of the First Class in Spain; Duke of Victoria, Marquess of Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiera, in Portugal; b. 13 Feb., 1807; Lieut.-Genl. in the army; Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex; married 18th April, 1839, Lady Elizabeth Hay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Cricket Match, 11 a.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' afternoon.
Polo, on maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel
terday :—Irene Morris (s), from Liv
VESSELS SAILED.—The following v
day :—Ellora (s), for Calcutta, &c.
zambique, &c.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY G
of the Marine Battalion w
programme of music at t
this evening, commencing
ting) :—

March .... Rememb
Overture .... Les Cloche
Valse .... La Sourc
Grand Fantasia .. A night
Valse .... Hochzei
GOD SAVE

PRINCE'S DOCK.—Th
Lucinda left the d
dock y

POLO.—There will b
mencing at 5-30, betw
Black and Yell
Rimington, and Lyl
White.—Messrs. S

FALSE SCALES.—
warree hawker, w
own admission, by
in his possession
fined Rs. 7.

SUNKERSETT CHA
attendance of pati
during the last mont 771 were
new admissions, consisting of 333 Hindus, 327 Musalmans, 65 Parsees, and 46 Christians. The average daily attendance was 69·22.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Hammapa bin Yellapa, hereditary Revenue and Police Patil of Mauje Gokak, Taluka Gokak in the Belgaum Collectorate, having been convicted under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th August was Rs. 30,08,907; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 4,62,268. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 6,34,000. The balance left was Rs. 28,37,175. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 12,600 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 12th inst., was 460, being 7 less than in the previous week, 150 less than the week ending 14th August, 1883, and 18 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 280 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 27·26, calculated [illegible] increase of population since 1881. There w[illegible] deaths from remittent fever, 1 more than in the previous week, and 9 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 77, 26, and 9 respectively, as compared with 86, 39, and 15 in the same time last year. Four deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 86 at the same time last year.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Sagoo,
was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy F
of criminal breach of trust in respect of a
necklet and two silver armlets, of the collec
value of Rs. 150, belonging to Rumna, a wo
residing at Lalwadi, Parel. The accused, it appe
borrowed the ornaments from the complaina
year ago, on the pretext of wearing them a
wedding party. She promised to return them in a few days, but failed to do so, and absconded from Bombay. Complainant made a report to the police, and the accused having returned recently, she was arrested, and the ornaments recovered from a Marwarree with whom she had pledged them. She was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. H. A. Rice appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. F. P. Vears, alleged to have been committed on the 30th July last. Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Venayek Hurrychund for the defence. The circumstances of the case are these. Mr. Rice occupies a room on the ground-floor of a house of which the complainant occupies the upper-floor. Accused a month previous to this date was boarding and lodging with the complainant's family, but owing to some disagreement, he was told to vacate the room; and since then he has been living with another family on the ground-floor of the house. On the 30th ult. accused returned home at about 8 p.m. in a victoria, and, requesting the driver to wait for his fare, he went into the house. As, however, he did not return, the driver inquired for him of the other residents. Eventually the complainant found the accused lying down on a cot in his (complainant's) quarters. On being [illegible] the accused severely assaulted th[illegible] about the face. The accused i[illegible] that he went to the lady of th[illegible] some money, but as she was n[illegible] down on a cot, waiting for her, [illegible] complainant then came and [illegible] also caught hold of both his hands and [illegible] with his head. The magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. [illegible] He was [illegible] ordered to be bound over to [illegible] months.

RETURN VISIT.—His Excell[illegible]
in-Chief, accompanied by his [illegible]
Shepherd and Lieut. the [illegible]
paid a return visit to [illegible]
Wednesday evening, at his [illegible]
Bagh. His Highness the [illegible]
panied by his staff, and Mr. Winter, [illegible]
Collector, with several other [illegible]
present on the occasion.—*Deccan Herald.*

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON AND THE DOORGAH POOJAH HOLIDAYS.—The energy and powers of organisation which have [illegible] the reputation of Thomas Cook and Son as tourist agents throughout the world, [illegible] which commenced with the institution of the excursion train in England, [illegible] grown till the firm has found itself in a position to serve the Home Government as transport agent on a large scale in [illegible] now finding a field in conservative India. An [illegible] of the firm has been established for several years in Bombay, and more recently in Calcutta. Up to the present time, however, they have confined themselves mainly to furnishing passages and [illegible] ing routes from India. The local branch of the [illegible] has now come forward with proposals for [illegible] tours during the ensuing Doorgah Poojah. By special arrangements with the different [illegible] railway companies, they are in a position [illegible] better terms for certain fixed tours [illegible] ordinary passenger could obtain for himself. [illegible] fifteen days' trip to Ceylon and back, including a few hours at Madras and a visit to K[illegible] twenty-days' trip to Ceylon, then on to Bo[illegible] and back to Calcutta by rail; trips to As[illegible] through the Soonderbunds and back, are the inducements offered to those who seek [illegible] The longer trips, we believe, include all the charges for landing and embarking, as well as hotel charges for board and lodging.—*Indian News.*

NAPIER FOUNDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of [illegible] pany was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee. The directors' report was as follows :—

This meeting has been convened in [illegible] section 48 of the company's articles of association [illegible] directors have duly entered into the following agreement :—An agreement between Mr. Eduljee [illegible] and this company for the sale and transfer [illegible] pany of Rs. 1,00,000 of his interest in the Napier [illegible] at Bombay, and the whole of the machinery, plant, and tools in use and belonging [illegible] goodwill of his business, the machinery, bu[illegible] and tools were valued by Messrs. Dobbie and [illegible] engineers, independent valuers. Under the same [illegible] ment Messrs. Eduljee Shapoorjee & Co. are appointed the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company and their remuneration is fixed at 10 per cent on [illegible] net profits of the busines of the company. Out of [illegible] amount due and payable to the vendor, your directors have paid as follows, viz :—Rs. 90,000 in 900 fully-paid up shares, and the balance will be paid as soon as [illegible] and outstandings are recovered. The directors will [illegible] early steps to enforce the payment of such calls. The company was registered on the 18th of January, 188[illegible] your directors took charge of all the moveable [illegible] immoveable property belonging to the said foun[illegible] the vendor's business from 1st [illegible] 1884. This necessarily covers only 6 [illegible] of the Co[illegible] operations, and the Board [illegible] forward to [illegible] shareholders again at th[illegible] of the y[illegible] gratifying circumstances. In accordance with sect[illegible] of the articles of association all your directors retire from office except the director ex-officio Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee.

The report was accepted. Mr. Dunjibhoy Framjee Patel was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100, Messrs. A. F. Maurice, Maneckshah Jehangir Talyakhan, and Bomonjee Framjee Warden were appointed directors; and the meeting ended with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE following notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land in the districts of Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar is likely to be required for a public purpose, viz., for the construction by the Southern Maratha Railway Company, Limited, of a line of Railway from Poona to Londa known as the West Deccan Railway, and of another line of Railway from Hubli to Ranebennur known as the Southern Extension; it is hereby declared that for the above purposes a strip of land about 260 miles in length by 200 feet in width or thereabouts is likely to be required in and through the villages situated in the aforesaid districts, which are named in the undermentioned schedule :—

List of villages between Poona and Londa.—Phursungi, Allundi, Gurholi, Wagapur, Lalowri, Jijuri, Dounduj, Wola, Pisurti, Jehwur, Pimpri, Parehgaon, Lonand, Watar, Deur, Pidsi, Koluwri, Turowleh, Bobar, Korehgaon, Goseh, Dughi, Nihur, Tukuleh, [illegible] Kopurdeh, Jaljapur, Tembhu[illegible] undurgurh, Tokari, Sherbal, [illegible] Jorhatti
Jagnur, Bachwa
pur, Ghorgori,
huti, Allurhutti
Suludhal, Hudle,
Belgaum, Shahpu
Singunkop, Nirgu
wari, Sukurwari,
Honkul, Gungah
wari, Hiren Bhut
Walreh, Sawanhu

List of villages betw
Hubli, Hullihal, Kul
muttur, Timapur,
Yellapur, Baidgi, Koh

This declaration is
Section 4 of Act X.
concern, who are he
or interfere with pers

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

[illegible] Parliament were prorogued to-[illegible] September 15.

[illegible] message regrets deeply the failure [illegible] measures. It states that the [illegible] tains a most friendly intercourse [illegible] Powers, and says that diplomatic [illegible] Mexico have been restored.

[illegible] laments the failure of the efforts [illegible] an Powers to devise means to [illegible] ancial equilibrium of Egypt, which [illegible] tant element of the well-being and [illegible] the country. England will, however, [illegible] fil with fidelity the duties arising [illegible] ence of her troops in the valley of [illegible]

[illegible] ge alludes to the improved condition [illegible] and the agricultural improvement in [illegible] Kingdom.

THE ROORKEE RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

I understand that the much-debated Roorkee Resolution is about to be rescinded. This action is said to be due to the representations from this country. The Secretary of State, who is said to favour the rescission, will take measures to nullify the Resolution before Lord Ripon's tenure of office expires.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

An envoy from Simla has been despatched *via* the Khyber pass to Kabul with, it is hoped, the concluding word in the negotiations. As yet, nothing is settled as to the route to be taken—whether *viâ* Afghanistan or Persia.

The route which is speediest for the Indian party is from Bombay by way of Batoum and Bakum to Askabad and Meshed, which would bring the whole party through Russian territory. Meanwhile various routes through Beluchistan and Afghanistan are being explored, or rather prospected.

Captain Maitland, of the Intelligence Department, has left for Beluchistan to report on the route that [illegible] other faci[illegible]

[illegible]

did not disclose a sufficient cause of action; and as against the officials of the Small Causes Court, his lordship was asked to reject the suit as barred by limitation. The facts of the case showed that on the 27th June, 1883, the plaintiff was arrested by a bailiff of the Small Causes Court by virtue of a writ for a sum of Rs. 133-12-0, the amount of a decree obtained by the first defendant. The plaintiff, at the time of his arrest, informed the bailiff that the money had been paid two months previously; and as a matter of fact it had been paid. In spite of this statement, the bailiff refused to raise the arrest until the money was paid. The money was paid under protest, and the imprisonment lasted only a few minutes. The mistake was discovered; and the money, which had been paid under protest, was repaid the following day. His lordship, on a review of the facts of the case, remarked that there was no bad faith, no fault, no irregularity of the first defendant. He made the non-payment of the judgment, of which he had the best possible evidence, the foundation of his request for a warrant. His lordship failed to see how Mr. Pearse could have acted more regularly. The error was entirely the error of officers of the court. But the imprisonment took place under a warrant of the court issued in the regular manner. That being so, and the court being one of competent jurisdiction, his lordship was of opinion that the amended plaint, taken as a whole, must be rejected. The imprisonment set forth was justified by the other facts it disclosed. As regarded Mr. Pearse, therefore, no sufficient ground of action was shown. As regarded the chief clerk, Mr. Spencer, and the cashier of the Small Causes Court, the liability was of a different character. The error which gave rise to these proceedings did, no doubt, arise from some fault on the part of some officials of the Small Causes Court. But it was argued that the suit against them was barred by limitation. A suit for compensation for false imprisonment was barred after the lapse of one year from the time the imprisonment ended. The plaint as against the second and third defendants was rejected on the ground that the suit was barred by lapse of time.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, Agents of the [illegible] Cie. Nationale de Navigation, have received a telegraphic message from Marseilles (13th instant) informing them that the steamer Colombo, which left Bombay on the 19th July, arrived there at 6 o'clock in the morning of that day, and that the quarantine at Marseilles has now been removed.

CAPTAIN R. GARDINER, R. E., officiating Manager, Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway, having taken privilege leave, Mr. D. W. McPherson, Examiner of Accounts, acts as Manager, in addition to his own duties.

MAJOR E. V. STACE has delivered over the office of Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of Jhalavad Prant, to Captain A. L. D. Fordyce, and that in connection with Halar Prant to Captain L. L. Fenton.

WE learn from a notification in the *Government Gazette* that Colonel F. J. F. Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, Head Assistant Collector in Sind, returns to military employ. Mr. W. Foxton has received charge of the Kurrachee district jail from Colonel Ross.

MR. A. CUMINE, C. S., and Mr. T. B. Fry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, have been allowed to return to duty within the period of their leave.

OWING to continued ill-health, Mr. W. Ramsay, C. S., has been granted a five months' extension of leave.

MR. J. A. BAINES, C.S., has been allowed furlough for six months on medical certificate.

THE services of Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. E. V. Mackay, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, in March last has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT G. E. CATES, Adjutant, Kolhapore Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, has been granted two months' privilege leave.

THE Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and Nadiad will be closed from October 21 to November 10, and that at Surat from October 20 to November 9.

DR. WEIR'S return of mortality in Bombay for the week ending the 12th instant shows that the health of the city continues to be very satisfactory. The total number of deaths during the week was 460 giving a death-rate of 27·26. During the corresponding week of last year, when cholera was prevalent, there were 610 deaths.

FROM the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 12th instant, it appears that rain has fallen throughout the Presidency, and that the prospects are generally good. More rain, however, is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Northern Mahratta country. The crops are withering in a few places in Ahmednuggur and Kaladgi, and sowing has been retarded in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum for want of sufficient rain. In Hyderabad the crops have been slightly damaged by worms. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent in parts of ten districts, and fever and cattle-disease in a few places.

THE cash and store accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year ended 31st March, 1884, are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The auditors note that a sum of Rs. 9,144 15-10 on account of expenses in connection with Debenture Loans, and Rs. 2,470-7-3 on account of Foreshore Securities, to which they invited attention in their report of the accounts for the first half of the year, continue to be exhibited on the accounts as charges against capital. They also draw attention to the fact that Rs. 25,683 which should have been applied to the liquidation of debts, was not so applied during the period under report, and that the Provident Fund not being invested up to date, the interest will have to be met by the revenues of the Trust. On the 31st of March the debt due to Government amounted to Rs. 2,81,03,180 8-9, the debt due to the foreshore security-holders amounted to Rs. 71,41,500, and to debenture-holders Rs. 31,35,876-[illegible]-9. The cash balance in the Bank of Bombay and in hand at the same date was Rs. 17,32,562-13-11. The actual receipts for the whole year amounted to Rs. 37,48,975 and exceeded the estimate by Rs. 5,11,975, a falling-off in the receipts from the port department being more than made up by an increase under "general account." The total actual expenditure was Rs. 31,27,034, thus the balance surplus revenue being Rs. 6,21,941. The budget estimate of expenditure connected with pilotage, amounting to Rs. 1,77,700, was exceeded by the actual receipts by Rs. 9,811.

WE hear that work on the Jhansi-Manickpore State Railway has been suspended for the present, and that the engineering staff will be transferred after the rains to other State railways.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that there has been a break in the weather in Berar, and that the young kharif crops are now in a flourishing condition.

THE designation of Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been abolished. The duties will be carried on by the Extra Assistant to the Resident.

THE Deputy Commissioner's Court at Akola is being got ready for Nawab M[illegible]nir-ul-Mulk Bahadur (second son of the late Sir Salar Jung), who is expected on or about the 20th instant.

MR. H. [illegible] B. KNOWLYS, Assistant Commissioner, Ellichpur district, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Basim district during Colonel Laughton's absence on privilege leave. Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie and Major Bullock have both joined their substantive appointments as Deputy Commissioners of the Ellichpur and Amraoti districts respectively.

SURGEON MAJOR LITTLE, M.D. (Madras), Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D., having proceeded on privilege leave, Surgeon Hume, M.D., officiates. On return of Surgeon Moran from leave Surgeon Roe, now officiating Civil Surgeon, Akola, goes to Amraoti as officiating Civil Surgeon. No permanent medical officer has been appointed to the Wun district, but it is expected, our correspondent says, that Surgeon Roe will get the Civil Surgeoncy, which will be another plum taken from the subordinate grades in Berar.

[illegible]E Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and suite [illegible] Calcutta for Darjeeling by special train on [illegible] night.

[illegible] E. M. JAMES, Director-General of the [illegible], will attend the forthcoming Postal [illegible] at Lisbon. He was relieved by Mr. [illegible]e, Postmaster-General, Bombay, yesterday.

IN commenting upon Mr. Wordsworth's letters in our columns regarding the admission of natives to the Civil Service, the *Hindoo Patriot* says:—

> We must confess that there is much force in the contention that statutory civilians ought not to be set over Europeans, inasmuch as they are morally and intellectually inferior to competition civilians. But whose fault is it that Lord Lytton's Native Civil Service does not afford any guarantee for the intellectual competency of those who are appointed to it? Our countrymen asked for bread and the late Viceroy gave them a stone. They petitioned for an alteration of Lord Salisbury's regulations, which had almost absolutely barred their entrance to the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition. It has over and over again been explained in these columns that all that the people of India ask for in the matter of their employment in the public service is fairplay. They decline to accept all suggestions that some back-stairs way to the Covenanted Civil Service, especially easy and especially intended for them, should be made. The educated natives have always fought against such proposals as strongly as against entire exclusion. They hold that the preparation which Englishmen require to fit them for the Civil Service must be equally required for their countrymen. The difficulty of a competitive examination is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service those who are unfit. We wish to be subjected to the same test, simply because we wish our unfit countrymen to be excluded from the service.

IT has been urged in some quarters that one of the causes of the block of business in the Calcutta High Court is that the judges take more holidays than is reasonable. But the *Englishman* holds that this is not only unfair but absurd, the judges having as a matter of fact taken fewer holidays than they are entitled to. The judges, it appears, are empowered to fix the number of days on which they shall sit. This power was conferred by section 37 of the Charter of 14 Geo. III., dated 26th March, 1774, which originally applied to the Supreme Court, but which has been made applicable to the High Court by section 11 of the 24 and 25 Vic., cap 104. Under the section of the Charter the Supreme Court was authorized to settle and appoint proper terms and law days, and days for sitting after term, provided that the court was required to appoint not less than four terms in the year, each term consisting of four weeks at the least in each year, and sittings after each term, each sitting to consist of fourteen days. Under these provisions there must have been at least 24 weeks of work, that is, 144 working days, Sundays being deducted. If the business before the court were despatched in a shorter time, there need not have been so many as fourteen days' sittings after term. In those days two sessions in the year were held. Now there are six. The judges being then required by law to work at least 144 days in the year, let us now see how many days they have appointed for themselves to work. The list for the current year, which is similar to that of preceding years, gives—Sundays 52; holidays 7[illegible]; working days 234; total 36[illegible]. Instead of 144 days on which the judges are required by law to work, they have elected to work 234 days. The number of holidays other than the long vacation is 25. It may safely be said, at least so far as the senior judges are concerned, that not one of these 25 holidays is really enjoyed. The revision of judgments, the miscellaneous work of the court, and the administration of the executive details of a vast judicial machinery occupy these so-called holidays, and we fear many hours of their Sundays besides.

THE *Englishman*, in quoting from our columns the letter addressed by Mr. Poste to the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in regard to the offer of a bonus of £150 a year to any of them who, after passing the first probational examination, shall remain at Oxford for a third year, says:—"We should say that the extra year's residence at Oxford would be of the most material advantage to all candidates for the Civil Service, as the complaint has been of late years that they come to this country with their characters not sufficiently formed to undertake the responsible duties with which they are charged soon after their arrival. To native candidates, but few of whom ever incur the expense of a university career, such an additional year's residence in England will be of special advantage, and it is to be hoped that the few of them who now go to England to compete for the Civil Service will find that they are able to stand the expense of Mr. Poste's suggestion."

THE Madras correspondent of the Allahabad paper, writing in regard to the abandonment of the proposal to remove the Military Accounts Department from Madras to Bangalore, says:—It is Mr Grant Duff's first concession to the public. "The scheme," he adds, "had, negatively, no merits to recommend it; and positively many drawbacks which ensured its almost unanimous disapproval. Yet Mr. Grant Duff was no doubt harassed by the pressure brought to bear upon him by a select and influential coterie. The Military Secretary to Government has always been popularly supposed to lend the suggestion the advantage of his advice and vote. Seeing how loth our Governor is to acknowledge a mistake, and how painful it must be to him to confess that after all he is not above the liability to error and to haste which are among the common attributes of common humanity, I admire him for his recantation of a hasty and ill-advised opinion."

AMONGST the Parliamentary papers recently issued is a return, called for by Mr. Gorst, giving the names of the members of the Council of India, their ages, professions, the period of their residence, and the nature of their service in India, the date of their appointment to the Council, and the nature of their tenure of office. The name of Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, who recently succeeded Mr. Andrew Cassels, does not occur in the list. It appears that, of the fourteen members mentioned, the eldest is Sir F. J. Halliday, aged seventy-seven; while Mr. Dalyell and Sir Ashley Eden score lowest, being only fifty-three. As to professions, the list comprises a barrister, a banker, seven members of the Civil Service (viz., five from Bengal, one from Madras, and one from Bombay), and five military officers (viz., three from Bengal, one from Bombay, and one from the British Army). All have served in India, with the exception of Mr. Currie, the banker. Six hold office for life, and eight for a period of ten years. The next members to retire—unless re-appointed for life under Act 32 and 33 Vic, cap. 97—are the Hon. E. Drummond, whose tenure will expire on February 8, 1885, and Sir Barrow Ellis, who will have served ten years on July 13, 1885.

THE Melbourne papers announce the presence in their city of Mr. F. R. Hogg, the Director-General of the Indian Postal Service. Mr. Hogg was introduced to Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster-General of Victoria, and shown over the various departments of the General Post Office. It is stated that Mr. Hogg, though only on a private tour, will probably take the opportunity of laying before the Postal authorities of the Colony the views of the Indian authorities as to the proposed parcels post between India and Victoria.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that in political circles in London it is an open secret that Lord Randolph Churchill has never been more hopelessly at variance with the official leaders of his party than in the present crisis. "If it had rested with him, he would have had the Franchise Bill passed at once, so that the record of the two parties on Reform should be as nearly equal as possible, and the appeal made to the country on quite other issues. Lord Salisbury's move he regards not as politics, but as suicide; and if he has not said so publicly, the charitable supposition is that only party loyalty has prevented him from saving his leader."

HUMAN curiosity is never satisfied as to the precise moment of death in the case of beheading, and hence people will turn with interest to the account of the latest experiment on a decapitated criminal, which is communicated to the *Revue Scientifique* by a French scientist, who made his observations on the head of Campi. This time the results are more satisfactory than has hitherto been the case, and Dr. Petitgand makes the following statement with regard to the manifestations of consciousness after the head has been separated from the body:—1. That the head on being separated from the body remains in possession of all its faculties if the hemorrhage does not pass certain limits, and if the proportion of oxygen in the blood is sufficient for keeping up the nervous functions for a few short moments which can never exceed half a minute. 2. That repeated convulsive maxillary movements after the separation of the head from the body, generally called "biting the dust," are nothing but the reflex action common in cases of acute asphyxia.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Major W. S. Peat, who was until lately Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

SURGEON D. A. PATTERSON, I.M.D., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty; and Surgeon P. J. Baker, I.M.D., has returned to military employ.

THE leave granted to Colonel W. M. Campbell, R. E., and Colonel F. S. Iredell, Infantry, has been extended till November 28 and March 31, respectively.

MAJOR LITTLE, M. D., Commandant Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps, having proceeded on ninety days' leave, Captain Nicholetts, of No. 1 or A. Company, officiates commandant, in addition to his other duties.

COLONEL JUSTICE (M. S. C.), Commandant 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Raichore, is about proceeding on leave. Captain Kirkwood will officiate Commandant, and Lieutenant Lushington as second-in-command *pro tem*. The public buildings for the infantry at Raichore are steadily progressing.

CAPTAIN CLOUGH-TAYLOR has resigned the Viceroy's personal staff on the expiration of his leave. This will give Captain Burn, now extra Aide-de-Camp, the substantive appointment.

CAPTAIN THACKWELL, of the Royal Fusiliers, who has joined the Army Pay Department, resigning his combatant rank, having only eleven years' service, has not been driven to it evidently by any Royal warrant, and the age clause does not even touch him either, as he was only 28 years of age last February. He commenced his service in the 106th Regiment in August, 1873, joining the Fusiliers in the following September, becoming a captain in June, 1882; he now joins the 14th Hussars at Secunderabad as Paymaster.

IN the Adjutant-General's Department of the Bombay Presidency the Indian forces appear to have almost a monopoly of the appointments. At present out of 9 officers holding berths therein, 6 belong to the Indian and 3 to the British service; the Adjutant-General and his Deputy are of different services certainly; the Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters belongs to the British, but the 3 Assistant Adjutant-Generals are of the Indian, whilst out of the 4 Deputy Assistants, there is only one incumbent belonging to the British service; the Brigade-Majors are also in the minority as regards the British, to the extent also of one to three.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the Allahabad paper in regard to musketry instruction:—As there are going to be considerable changes in the Musketry Regulations, I would respectfully make the following remarks and proposals for the consideration of the authorities. Firstly, that the present sitting position for cavalry be abolished, and that, instead of sitting tailor-fashion with legs crossed, the position should be the usual sporting one, namely, with elbows on knees, and heels on the ground, which is far more reasonable for men with spurs on, more rapidly assumed, and, I believe, generally preferred. Secondly, that the targets in the first period be painted black outside the centre: this concentrates the aim and causes better elevation. I am speaking from experience, and have found practising soldiers with the above target more effective. Of course, the outer would be two points as before. Thirdly, that every ricochet should count one point. A ricochet is an effective hit, and, at any rate, shows good direction; better far to fire low than high. Fourthly, that the moving object be in the form of a man stooping and running. Soldiers shoot men, not beasts.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 14.—During the past twenty-four hours the pressure has continued to decrease generally, the fall being greatest in the Punjab, Rohilkund, and Lower Bengal. Several slight [illegible]etric depressions have apparently been formed barom[illegible]northern India. In the Indus Valley, at over [illegible]st Bareilly, and in East-Bengal the wind Sialkot[illegible]asterly. The weather is fine in the Punjab is south of the N.-W. P.; it is cloudy elsewhere. and pai[illegible]all distribution is not much changed, and The rai[illegible]nts are small generally. Rain has fallen the amo[illegible] Assam, North Bengal, N.-W. P., in the in Burm[illegible]e Central Provinces, and along the west north o[illegible]ver the Peninsula also rain has fallen, but coast. [illegible]ially. No rain is reported from the West only pa[illegible]n Punjab, from Rajputana except Mount and Sou[illegible]Berars, and Sind. Heavy rain fell Cawn-Abu, th[illegible]e 13th. Rain to-day:—Moulmein, 3¾ pore on[illegible]Benares, 2¾ inches; Nowgong, Darjeeling, inches; [illegible]atna, and Akyab, over 1 inch; and a Purneah, [illegible] over ½ inch. Previously, Cawnpore few amo[illegible]unts; Simla, 3 inches; Gorakhpur, 2 had 6 inches [illegible] ¾ inch. inches; Jhansi[illegible]

[illegible]LL IN BOMBAY.

RAINFA[illegible]	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd..	40 70	46 39	44 07	43 66
Aug. 13, Wednesday..	0 [illegible]	0 30	0 24	0 15
" 14, Thursday				
Total	40 76	46 69	44 31	43 81
Corresponding date last year	54 52	[illegible]7 30	54 75	61 21

RAINFALL ON THE B. [illegible], B. B. and C. I. [illegible] B. & C. I. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agen[illegible] ble of rainfall at Railway, for the following ta[illegible] week ending the stations along that line for the 9th August:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	39 9	Memdaba[illegible]	38 45
Vaitarni	43 60	Ahmedab[illegible]	32 92
Palghad	43 9	Viramgau[illegible]	19 70
Golwad	44 65	Wudwan	11 76
Bulsar	36 49	Kharagora	13 92
Surat	21 9	Sevalia	27 44
Broach	25 27	Dubhoi	34 26
Baroda	26 55	Godhra	25 8

THE WEATHER ALONG THE C[illegible]OAST.

(14th August, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the [illegible] state of the weather at different ports round the co[illegible]ast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the [illegible] latest returns received by telegram at the Meteoro[illegible]logical Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins. 0 00
Kurrachee..	29·598	84·5	WSW	32	0·00
Surat........	·726	85·6	WSW	23	0·07
Bombay	·792	84·7	W	16	0·23
Rutnagherry	·819	83·8	WSW	14	0·39
Karwar	·832	82·1	W	Fresh	0·13
Mangalore..	·89[illegible]	82·4	W	7	0·00
Calicut......	·893	79·6	NW	Mod.	0·00
Cochin	·8[illegible]3	82·0	W	8	0·09
Masulipatam	·732	83·8	WNW	18	0·72
Madras	·799	83·8	WSW	0	0·19
Negapatam..	·863	82·9	SSW		

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHOY HARIDAS.)

DISPUTED INHERITANCE TO A THAKORSHIP.

CHHATRASINGJEE KUBERSINGJEE vs. JITBA RANEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was a petition from Chhatrasingjee Kubersingjee, who lays claim to the estate and effects of the late Thakore of Matar, praying that Mr. Courtenay, the first-class Magistrate of Broach, might be ordered to proceed with a case in which the petitioner has charged one of the Ranees with substituting in place of her deceased son another boy, intending him to be the success[illegible] of the late Thakore. The petitioner has also charged three other Ranees with an abetment of the offence. The Magistrate declined to investigate this criminal charge, until the civil court should first give its decision in the case.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangeershaw, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Gokuldas Parakh, for the respondents.

The petitioner stated that he had lodged a complaint in the court of Mr. R. Courtenay, first-class Magistrate of Broach, charging Jitba Ranee, alias Saheb Ranee, widow of Thakore Himatsingjee Pratisingjee, with having concealed the death of her son Chandrasingjee Himatsingjee, and with having substituted another boy named J[illegible]iku for her deceased son Chandrasingjee, falsely representing him to be Chandrasingjee, and as such entitled to the estate and effects left by the late Himatsingjee Pratisingjee, Thakore of Matar [illegible] the Broach District. The petitioner further charged Rup Rani, Raj Rani, and Gulab Rani, widows of the late Thakore, and Motilal Bh[illegible]wanidas, Asa Vanjee, and Parbhat R[illegible] with having aided and abetted the first accused, Jitba Ranee, in the commission of the offence. It was stated that Mr. Courtenay, without any process against the accused, postponed consideration of the matter until the civil court should decide whether the petitioner was the next heir to the estate or whether the child was the true heir. The petitioner submitted that the fact that there was a civil remedy open to him did not prevent him or the Magistrate from proceeding with the criminal charge.

On the 11th June last Mr. Courtenay wrote to Mr. Chayabhai Bhadarghee, Mamlatdar of Amod, asking him to make inquiries as "secretly and rapidly as possible," and allow the Durbar people "no time to commit a fraud" in regard to a boy whom the vakeel asserted the Durbar had attempted to substitute for the real Thakore, who, it is alleged, died some months ago. The Mamlatdar, in replying on the 13th June, said that he had proceeded to the Durbar, and after taking the necessary precautions against any possible fraud, commenced the inquiries, the widow Ranee Jitba, otherwise called Saheb Ranee mother of the Thakore, taking her seat behind the door of the room adjoining the dewankhana, where the Mamlatdar was seated. In reply to questions put to her she said that on the 13th May last she left her son at Chalier and came to Matar to receive her allowance, which had fallen in arrears for the last thirteen months. After a stay of eight or ten days in this place, she left for Jadsal to see her father, who was then suffering from the effects of sunstroke. Subsequently she again went to Chalier, and on the 8th June she arrived with her son at Matar, and had been staying there ever since. The name of her son was Chandrasingjee. He was born on the 9th Kartak Sud, Samvut 1938, during the lifetime of his father, the late Thakore Himatsingjee Matar, who died in the following month. The age of Chandrasingjee would accordingly be two years and seven months. The Mamlatdar then proceeded to state that after some hesitation and excuses Chandrasingjee was shown to him. He was at the time asleep on a cot, and seemed to have been only just free from fever. His complexion was fair; he wore silver ornaments on his feet, gold ones round his wrists, and a ring on one of his fingers. At the vakil's desire he was measured. The Ranee was then ordered not to leave the place, or to remove Chandrasingjee elsewhere, until further orders from the Collector. On the following morning the Mamlatdar with a punch, consisting of three "respectable men not belonging to any of the two factions here," again visited the boy. He was lying asleep, and on the *resai* with which he was covered being removed, he began to cry. They tried to make him speak or sit up, but he began to cry aloud. The punch made the age of the boy to be 3 or 3½ years, but the Mamlatdar puts it between 5 and 6 years. Mr. J. K. Spence, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in a letter to the Collector of Broach, dated 9th June, said, "I think all fear regarding the substitution of this particular boy may be considered at an end." On the 15th June Mr. Spence wrote as follows:—"On the verbal application of the vakeel, I sent the apothecary of this Agency to see the boy at Chalier, but before the apothecary arrived the boy had been taken away by his mother."

Their lordships held that it was not necessary that civil proceedings must be taken before the petitioner's complaint was gone into. The Magistrate's order was set aside, and he was directed to proceed with an investigation of the complaint.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL ARREST.

AUGUSTUS FISHER vs. JAMES PEARSE AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this suit, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 25,000 damages sustained by him by reason of his wrongful arrest at the instance of the first defendant. The plaint was subsequently amended by adding Mr. Spencer, chief clerk, and the Hindoo cashier of the Small Causes Court as co-defendants. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for the second and third defendants. The matter was afterwards adjourned from chambers into court, and his lordship was asked to reject the amended plaint on the ground that it did not disclose a sufficient cause of action; and as regarded the second and third defendants, to reject the suit as barred by limitation.

Mr. Justice Scott said:—In this suit the plaintiff claims Rs. 25,000 damages for his false imprisonment. I am now asked as chambers judge to reject the amended plaint on the ground that it does not disclose a sufficient cause of action. And further as regards the second and third defendants, I am asked to reject the suit as barred by limitation. As chambers judge I adjourned the case into court for argument. The facts set forth in the plaint are as follows:—On the 27th June, 1883, the plaintiff, Fisher, was arrested by a bailiff of the Small Causes Court by virtue of a writ for the sum of Rs. 133-12, the amount of a decree obtained by Pearse against Fisher on the 2nd May, 1883. The present plaintiff, Fisher, at the time of his arrest informed the bailiff that the money had been paid two months previously; and, as a matter of fact, it had been paid. In spite of this statement the bailiff, on Fisher saying he had not the receipt of the payment, refused to raise the arrest until the money was paid under protest, which was done immediately. Thus the imprisonment lasted only a few minutes it appears from the correspondence. The mistake was discovered and the money repaid the following day. The amended plaint further states that the third defendant, as cashier of the court, had certified to the defendant Pearse's agent the non-payment of the decree; and that the second defendant, as chief clerk of the court, had upon that certificate, issued the said writ of arrest under his hand and under the seal of the court. The original judgment and warrant were produced before me. The judgment runs as follow: "In the Court of Small Causes.—Judgment for the plaintiff. Debt and costs Rs. 133-12, ordered by the said court to be paid to the clerk of the court at his office by the said A. Fisher on or before 10th May, 1883. Term of imprisonment ninety days. Given under my hand this 2nd day of May, 1883.—N. Spencer. Judge. Thus eight days were given for payment, and imprisonment sanctioned on default of payment after that date. The warrant is entitled in "the Court of Small Causes," and it is given under the seal of the court. It is a judicial order issuing from the court. After receiving the judgment and non-payment, the court "commands the bailiff or bailiffs" to arrest the defendant in default of payment. I have already stated that it was issued by the chief clerk on the certificate of the cashier that the debt had not been paid. Pearse's action in the matter only amounted to a request that warrant should issue if payment had not been made. The further facts necessary for my decision are as follows: In March, 1884, the plaintiff presented a petition for leave to sue in *forma pauperis*, in which Pearse was made sole defendant. On the 21st April, 1884, he gave the requisite statutory notice to the cashier and chief clerk that he intended to add them as parties. On the 5th July, 1884, he obtained a judge's summons calling upon them to show cause why the amended plaint making them party defendants should not be placed on the file of the court instead of the original petition. These are the facts. I will now deal with the law. First as regards Pearse. Mr. Inverarity argued that no cause of action was shown, as there was no allegation of (1) malice, and (2) of the absence of reasonable cause for the arrest. I think confusion was here made between actions of malicious arrest and malicious prosecution, and an action for false imprisonment. The latter action is founded on the common law right of every man to the liberty of his person and every illegal detention affords grounds for such an action. (Blackstone's Commentaries by Stephen, volume III, page 393.) Malice and want of probable cause need not be alleged in the plaint, although the absence of malice and existence of probable cause are fair grounds of defence. In Bird *vs.* Jones (72 B. 743) the principal is thus stated: "When a total restraint for some period, however short, is put upon the liberty of another without sufficient reason, an action lies for the infringement of the right." As to what constitutes an imprisonment, Grainge *vs.* Hill (4 Bing. N. S. 212) says, "where a bailiff tells a person that he has a writ against him and thereupon such person peaceably accompanies him, that constitutes an imprisonment." In the present case the facts clearly show an imprisonment. The question in doubt is whether they do not also show the defendant, Pearse, to have been justified in what he did under the circumstances of the case. Great distinction is made by the authorities between the case of a warrant of a court with jurisdiction and a warrant of a court without jurisdiction. The first case on the point is the Marshalsea case, 10 Code 76 a, and it has since been invariably followed (See Morrell *vs.* Martin, 3 M. and G. per Tindal, C. J. p. 595). The principle there laid down is that when a court of competent authority has disposed of the matter erroneously then the party who takes out he warrant is not liable; but when the ourt has no jurisdiction to issue the warrant, then the whole proceeding is *coram non judicie* and the parties are liable. Now in this case the Court of Small Causes had clearly jurisdiction of the matter which was an ordinary money claim of Rs. 131, but it acted erroneously in issuing the warrant. Mr. Russell for Fisher, however, urged the principle to be found in another set of cases of which Barker *vs.* Braham (3 Wils. 368) is the earliest. It is laid down in that case: "the mere circumstance of the writ issuing by the authority of the court will not protect either the plaintiff or his attorney for answering in damages as wrong-doers, if it be issued illegally." (See also Carrot *vs.* Small, page 9, East 330, King *vs.* Harrison; 15 East 612. Bates *vs.* Pilling; 6 B and C 38, Codrington *vs.* Lloyd; 8 A. L. and E. 449, Prentice *vs.* Harrison 42 B 852, Collett *vs.* Foster; 26 and 9 Ex 412, Brooks *vs.* Hodgkinson; 29 and 9 Ex. 93). Bates *vs.* Pilling was especially urged as being on all fours with the present case. But there Pilling had not only taken out execution, but he had also signed judgment for a debt which had been paid. In this all the cases cited, and others I have consulted, the party, not the court, appears to have taken the initiative and assumed the responsibility. There is no case which says that where the officers of the court and not the party have caused the error, the latter shall still be held liable. In fact, the consensus of authority is the other way. The latest case on the point is Smith *vs.* Sydney (L. R. 52 B.203). There the defendant had arrested the plaintiff on a debt of £34, for which he had signed judgment in default of appearance. The judgment was subsequently set aside on the ground that £16 was only due. As arrest was not legal for sums below £20 an action for false imprisonment was instituted. But it was held not to lie, because as Mellor J. puts it "there was nothing to show that the defendants were legally blameable for what they did." Lush J. says, "The authorities distinguish between an act of court and act of parties, and it is only when proceedings are set aside on the latter ground that the party is made a wrong-doer." In Williams *vs.* Smith, 14 CB N.S.596, the same principle is laid down. In that case an attachment was obtained by Smith which was afterwards set aside on appeal. But false imprisonment was held not to lie. Williams J. said, "If the attachment in this case had been set aside on the ground of irregularity, or that it was issued in bad faith or [illegible] in any other way equivalent to irregularity, I should have thought that both [illegible] attorney and client would be liable for any i[illegible] it." In the [illegible] imprisonment which took place under the present case there was no bad faith, no fault, no irregularity of the party. He made the non-payment of the judgment, of which he had the best possible evidence, the foundation of his request for a warrant. Indeed, I fail to see how he could have acted more regularly. The error was wholly and entirely the error of the officers of the court. But the imprisonment took place under a warrant of the court issued in the regular manner. That being so, and the court being one of competent jurisdiction, I am of opinion that the amended plaint taken as a whole must be rejected. The imprisonment set forth is justified by the other facts it discloses. As regards Pearse, therefore, no sufficient ground of action is shown. As regard the second and third defendants the liability is of a different character. The error which gave rise to these proceedings did no doubt arise from some fault on the part of some official of the Small Causes Court. But I am met on the threshold by an objection I am bound to consider. It was argued that this suit against them is barred by limitation, under section 19 of the second schedule read with section 22 of the Act. Section 19 says that a suit for compensation for false imprisonment is barred after the lapse of one year from the time the imprisonment ended. The imprisonment in this case ended on the 27th June, 1883. Section 22 of the Act says that when parties are added after the institution of the suit, the suit shall as regards them be deemed to have been instituted when they were made a party. Now the judge's order calling upon them to show cause why they should not be made parties is dated the 5th July, 1884. Up to that date therefore they were not made parties. As that date is more than a year from the date of the false imprisonment section 19 of the second schedule applies, and the plaint must be rejected as against these two defendants on the ground that the suit is barred by lapse of time.

AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.
176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

362-81—M. M. Munshi.—Chatoorbhooj Morarji and others vs. L. C. Pereira—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
422-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Muggonbhai Hemchund vs. L. A. Watkins—Tyabji and D.
398-83—Payne, G. and S.—Allarakhia Thavur and others vs. Ebrahimbhoy Dossa—Macfarlane and E.
503-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Khatao Rowji vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H.—Payne G. and S.
151-84—Hore C. and B.—Ramdas Mooljee and others vs. Abdoola Esmail—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-83—H. Bicknell—Bawa Girdharidas Lakshmondas vs. Gungadas Jumnadas—Tyabji and D., and Withibai widow of the deceased—B. and Bhugwandas (for pauper)—Part heard.

For Judgment.

376-80—Balkrishna and B.—(For pauper)—Adurji Edulji Golakhari and another vs. Maneckji Edulji and another—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

183-84—Macfarlane and E.—Wamon Ramchundra Navher vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and others—Khunderao M., Thakurdas and D., and Shamrao P.—Part heard.
129-83—Payne, G. and S.—G. Olcese vs. Heerji Ardaseer Dady—Bomonji and H.
464-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Sha Bodhraj Purtabsing vs. Aga Ahmed Alli Mazandaranee—Tyabji and D.
118-83—H. Bicknell—Bhagoobai vs. Krustnaji Arjoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale, Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible] Road, London.

BENGAL.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER STEAMER OF THE INLAND FLOTILLA COMPANY'S FLEET.—On Saturday afternoon another steamer belonging to the Inland Flotilla Company, called the Brahma, was launched from the company's yard at 43, Garden Reach. She has been constructed by this company's engineer, Mr. J. McGregor, and her dimensions are, length 170 feet, breadth 25 feet, depth 10 feet. The engines are of 1,000 indicated horse power, and all her machinery is of the very best possible description. A trial trip of the steamer will shortly take place, when we hope to give a further description of the vessel and her capacity.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MAULED BY A CHEETAH.—We hear that Mr. John LaBouchardiere, Apothecary in charge of the hospital at Peermede, (Malabar Coast) has been severely mauled by a cheetah. It appears a cheetah killed a cow belonging to Mr. LaBouchardiere, and the next day Mr. LaBouchardiere set out in quest of the beast with his gun. He came across it not very far from his place, and at once fired at it; but he succeeded in only wounding the creature, which, enraged with the pain, flew at his assailant and mauled him severely in the arm before he could be shaken off. Mr. LaBouchardiere, being a medical man, attended to the dressing of his wounds at once; and was progressing favourably till a few days ago, when it was feared that mortification was setting in, and that if proper remedies were not resorted to, tetanus would be the result. The Gunthers, who are his relations, have been written to about the matter; and we believe that Mr. D. Gunther, Assistant Surgeon, or Mr. R. Gunther, Apothecary, will go, or have already gone to Peermede, to attend on the young man. We sincerely trust that nothing serious will occur, for Mr. J. LaBouchardiere is a very estimable young man and a very painstaking physician.—*Western Star.*

POISONING BY DATURA.—A correspondent writes to the *Ceylon Observer* from Kandy:—"Before the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland Jones finished dinner on the 29th current, the latter felt unwell and had to retire assisted by her husband, who having seen her to her room returned to his meal. Having finished his soup the remains were taken out and said to have been finished by the servant. Mr. and Mrs. Jones becoming very ill, Mr. Horsley, who is a neighbour, was sent for, and he had to go for further assistance, as those affected were showing signs of insanity. Mrs. Jones has quite recovered. Mr. Jones is still suffering. The matter is under judicial investigation.—B. B. B." The symptoms described are those which datura would produce. The intention was probably to produce deep drowsiness, with a view to robbery, but too much of the poison was used. In large doses the seeds of datura stramonia produce terrible physical and mental excitement ending in death. Since writing the above, we hear that a report has been received by the police in Colombo in which the Singhalese word used in describing the poison is translated arsenic, though from the symptoms described it is much more likely to have been datura. The cook and the horsekeeper have been arrested and taken before the J. P., but released on bail, there being as yet no evidence against them. It cannot be said whether the poisoning was accidental or intended, but the fact that all three courses of the dinner were poisoned points to a deliberate intention to poison both Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Two prisoners escaped from the Lahore District Jail on Monday, the 4th instant, under rather suspicious circumstances. They appear to have got rid of their fetters; and having procured a ladder, when or how is not known, scaled the wall and escaped. One, however, was recaptured the same night; the other is still at large. Three burkundazes and six chowkidars have been suspended, and will shortly be tried for neglect of duty.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN sends the following items of Central Asian news to the *Pioneer*:—

A Bokharan embassy has arrived at Tashkent to congratulate General Rosenbach on his appointment.

Gospodin Melnikoff, the Mayor of Tashkent, who was relieved of his post and ordered to be tried by court-martial for corruption, has been acquitted, and General Rosenbach has sanctioned his return to his original duties. A savings bank has been established by the Russians at Tashkent.

General Grodekoff has resumed his duties as Governor of the Syr Daria district.

Professor Neffdoff has been despatched by one of the learned bodies at Moscow to the Tourgai steppes to conduct researches among the barrows there. He is accompanied by a photographer and a small escort.

A dacoity band has been captured near Lenkoran, after a prolonged fight, during which several were wounded.

Three parties of officials have been despatched from Tiflis to the vine-growing districts of the Caucasus to put in force measures for checking the ravages of the phylloxera.

The Russian Transport Company has despatched a caravan from Orenburg to Bokhara *via* Kungrad. The distance, 477 miles, will be accomplished in 25 days. The freight by this route is less than *via* Kazala.

It is reported that the snow pools in spring between the Caspian sea and Khiva are so extensive that by the construction of a few reservoirs there would be an abundant supply of water along the Kungrad route all the year round.

The current number of the *Jou*[illegible]*rnal* of the Cau[illegible]casus Branch of the Imperial R[illegible] Society contains "Remarks o[illegible]ssian Geographical Territory. (Travels through [illegible] the Trans-Caspian menia, Merv, Tchardjui, and [illegible]ersia, South Turk-accompanied by a map of Akh[illegible] Khiva)," by Lessar, tiguous districts of Persia an[illegible]al, Merv and the con-

The *Novosti* states that in[illegible] Afghanistan. freights a number of sail[illegible] spite of the lowness of this season for the Caspian [illegible]ng craft are being built

Three or four French [illegible] mercantile marine. vestigating Persia, the [illegible]cientific missions are in-at the present mome[illegible] Caucasus and Asia, minor an article on India[illegible]nt. The *Novoe Vremya*, in English trade wo[illegible] railways, points out that mously by a "ge[illegible]ld benefit every way so enor-network, that [illegible]erous extension" of the present any opposition[illegible] is "astonishing there should be predicts that[illegible] in England." The *Novoe Vremya* ing the In[illegible] such an extension will, by develop-Russia. [illegible]ian wheat trade, seriously embarrass

The *No*[illegible] Central A[illegible]*vosti* criticises the badness of roads in of the st[illegible]Asia. "In Turkestan and the Governorship [illegible] steppe there are 5,000 miles of highways and 10,000 miles of camel tracks, yet during the period from 1868 to 1879 only £77,580 or about £7,700 a year was expended in improving them. As a result of this the roads of Turkestan are still in a state of nature." It recommends the extension of the Trans-Caspian railway to Sarakhs.

The Imperial Russian Geographical Society has received from Konshin the mining explorer, a telegram admitting the impracticability of turning the Oxus into the Uzboi channel without the construction of several hundred miles of canal. He says:—"Having surved the Sari Kamishd epression, rightand left, I have found that to the South of Sari Kamish, along an extent of 165 miles to Bala Ishem in the Ust Urt, no channel whatever exists. The surface consists of an extensive system of old dried lakes and marshes of which there are traces over an area of 25,000 square versts. The Uzboi commences below Bala Ishem. The Caspian deposits have covered this part (Uzboi), obviously once a branch of the Caspian, and also serving to receive the Sari Kamish overflow. Such was the genesis of the Uzboi. Any project for joining the waters of the Oxus with those of the Caspian would require several hundred miles of canal." In this manner Konshin acknowledges he was wrong in his recent controversy with Lessar as to the facility with which the junction could be effected without resorting to any canal.

INDIAN REVENUE REFORMS.

THE special correspondent of the *Economist*, who dates from Bombay, concludes his letter in regard to Indian Revenue Reforms as follows:—The most important of all the assurances given by the Government of India has yet to be stated. Englishmen have never realised the extraordinary change of policy which distinguished the famine campaign waged by Lord Lytton in Southern India, and that waged in Bengal by Lord Northbrook. It may be true that if the campaign in Madras and Bombay had been waged on the scale which was applied to Bengal, India would have become bankrupt. In Bengal no expense was spared, and the loss of life was quite insignificant. The later famine was unprecedented for extent, duration, and severity. Relief was given with undue regard to economy, and Sir Richard Temple, who had been so liberal in Bengal, exacted from the Deccan ryot the uttermost farthing of revenue. But his excuse was that he acted under the orders of the Government of India. Every Local Government has therefore received with relief and satisfaction the policy announced by Lord Ripon in regard to the suspension and remission of the land revenue in times of famine. If this policy is loyally applied by the successors of the present Viceroy, he will earn the gratitude of generations to come. The history of India shows that such bills drawn on the future are not always honoured by posterity. But, at least, it will be necessary for future Governments of India to dishonour the present bill, before they can extort from famine-stricken cultivators their rents in years of distress. The measure to which I refer contemplates the division of areas into insecure and secure areas. In the former a graduated scale of suspensions (that is, the postponement of payment of rent) is adopted which shall fit in with graduated scales of losses of crop. Rules also are laid down, which provide for the case when these suspensions will ultimately pass into remissions. When such remissions aggregate ten per cent. of the entire land revenue of the province, the previous sanction of the Government of India is required.

I have now reviewed the measures taken by the present Government for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural classes. But it must not be concealed that behind them all lies a gigantic question, the settlement of which has yet to be attempted in other provinces besides Bengal. To take, for instance, the subject last mentioned, it is obvious that in consenting t[illegible] pend its revenue collection, and even [illegible] rent in time of famine, the Gov[illegible] at heart not merelby the in[illegible] proprietors of land held und[illegible] those of cultivators and su[illegible] landlord foregoes his r[illegible] refrains from taxi[illegible] assessment[illegible] general p[illegible] es of [illegible] holde[illegible] St[illegible] sented. It is true that their interests are known and felt by the district officers, but the opposition of the native Press, with a few honorable exceptions, must be expected and met. This is the case with the Rent Bill of Bengal, in which province the State has, with injudicious liberality, handed over millions of ryots to the tender mercies of a few thousand landlords. The measures of reform which I have described are, therefore, for the most part inapplicable to Bengal, because the State has lost all control over future assessments in that part of India. Consequently, the tenant question is the only question with which Government can deal; and if Lord Ripon should succeed in passing a suitable measure of relief for the Bengal tenant, he will crown the edifice of land reform which he has so laboriously built up for the rest of India.

TARTAR MARES AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

THE "*Pall Mall Gazette* Popular Guide to the Health Exhibition," has the following reference to the Tartar mares and nomads just brought to England by Dr. Carrick:—"The mares, with accompanying nomads by Dr. Carrick from Tartary, will probably prove a great popular attraction. They will be found at the upper end of the ground behind the South Gallery, and may be reached by passing through the passage between the Dairies. Dr. Carrick's object in bringing the mares to the Exhibition is the introduction of real koumiss to Western Europe. The koumiss ordinarily sold at the dairies, it is declared, is simply fermented cows' milk; koumiss proper is fermented mares' milk. Koumiss is used largely in cases of consumption and wasting diseases; while mares' milk unfermented is used as a substitute for mothers' milk. The mares come from the Orenburg district, here a company organized by Dr. Carrick has an establishment. The animals, which are stalled in the open, comprise, besides fifteen mares with foals, two stallions, and a gelding. The Tartar attendants belong to two different tribes, being a Bashkir and his wife and a Khirghiz and wife and baby. They [illegible] costumes, and altogether are attired in picturesq[illegible] trouble are very interesting. Dr. Carrick had great [illegible] in securing their presence in Europe; it was only when he promised the wives gay dresses that their assent was won. They speak Tartar, and one of them can also speak Russian well. They are Mahommedans. The Khirghiz women will be recognized by the extensive head covering of white cloth. Their ordinary living tents are like beehives, being about twenty yards' circumference and about fifteen high. The covering is of waterproof wool, and they are curiously constructed, the framework consisting of connected cross-rods, which, when set up, have the appearance of a garden trellis. The tents, which are called Kibitka, can be rendered light and airy. A large reception tent and Russian cottage will subsequently be erected. The mares will be milked five times a day—probably at 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock."

"JERRY" SHIPBUILDING AND ITS VICTIMS.

"AN Expert" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Is it not time that we had done with the cant about the universal virtue of shipowners and shipbuilders? Is it not time to cease speaking soft words? Is it not better to say at once that there are in the country a few very dishonest builders, who put together ships that are not fit for sea, and that there are also complaisant shipowners who buy the unseaworthy craft at cheap rates and risk sailors' lives in them? All men who know the secrets of the shipping industry are aware that the jerry builder plies his trade by many riversides as well as in the unlovely suburbs of our great towns. Between the builder who puts in leaden rivets that send their dishonest heads flying from the sides of a ship, and the builder who leaves drains untrapped and pipes unjointed, there is very little difference. One man drowns people, the other poisons them; but the net results of their action are much alike. Every day, even during the present fine weather, we hear of vessels foundering. Only a few weeks ago a steamer suddenly foundered in fine weather while she was running across the Bay of Biscay, and her case is, unhappily, only typical of many. While the great liners stand up to their work year after year, although they are plunged ahead with all the force of enormous engines, and although they race through the fiercest weather, the cargo boats go down and drown their crews wholesale.

Let us look a little at the question of building, viewing, and inspection, and see whether the outraged owners have really so much reason for wailing and calling for vengeance on the Board of Trade. At this present moment there is in my possession a fragment of a boiler which has just been brought ashore. A sailor was scraping this remarkable boiler when a plate suddenly crumpled in and a nasty gap was revealed. The amazed mariner then found that the iron cylinder on which the fate of the vessel and crew depended was in many places about as thick as ordinary brown paper. The piece which I hold might very easily be bent and broken between finger and thumb, and it is simply appalling to think that a ship might have gone out of the river and away to sea with such a thing as that boiler aboard of her. She would have been safer with an infernal machine in the hold—for, after all, Mr. Rossa's contrivances do sometimes fail to burst. The boiler would not have missed fire; and the wonder is that ever the ship got home at all. The owner must have known that the boiler was old, and dangerously old, the inspecting engineer must have been peculiarly obliging, and the mutual insurance clubs must have been loftily confident. Another case is still more significant and instructive. A steamer was brought into docks shortly after she had run out to the mouth of the river. It seemed that before she had fairly begun to rise at the sea the water had gathered very rapidly in her hold. The mate sounded, and found that his precious craft had no less than eight feet in her, so he told the men, and the captain was induced to put back. The steamer just got into dock in time, [illegible] the water ran from her when the basin was [illegible] for the [illegible] sparkling streams. Some [illegible] emptied in scores of [illegible] us affairs of the rivets forward were found to be [illegible] of things aft most scandalous kind, but the sta[illegible]d, but it was worst of all. It will hardly be b[illegible] of this is nevertheless true, that the [illegible] as to devoted ship had been fixed in s[illegible] render her a mere death-trap. The sternp[illegible] would have been solidly bedded down with cement; but it was not. Each of the sloping compartments was apparently full of cement, but the coating was only about an inch thick, and under this deceptive sheath there was nothing but cinders and chips. That vessel never had a real burst of bad weather, or where would she be? Of course, the virtuous men and their writers may explode into shrieks over this, and the usual catchwords—"reckless statements," "playing to the gallery," "abuse of a great interest"—may resound. But, in answer, I can produce the man who cleared out the cinders, and that fact counts for just as much as several rhetorical disclaimers.

Another vessel came into dock with the water very high in her. When she was shored up, a perfect flood ran from her, and the men who went to look at the forepeak wondered how she had ever got into port. She was hurriedly repaired, one or two ugly places were cemented round, and the ship went away to sea. A smart foreman offered odds on her going down, but found no takers. Another steamer went to sea so shamefully repaired that she was found to have six feet of water in her before she had fairly cleared the harbour. The crew were forced to go on, but they abandoned this pleasing craft in Boston Deeps, and the captain was left with only the mate for company. On landing the crew were severely censured by the stay-ashores for "lack of courage;" but as the officers were soon afterwards picked up at sea after their vessel had gone down, it would appear as though the men really had something to be afraid of.

It is this scamped work that sends so many ships to the bottom. The owners buy vessels at such rates that it is impossible to build honestly, and they afterwards have repairs done on terms that preclude all possibility of procuring fair work. Ships go to sea with rivets that snap at the neck like carrots; here and there a rivet-hole is dabbed up with plaster, the sternposts are bedded in the manner described, roguish little dodges are played in dark corners, where inspection is difficult. Then, as many a poor skipper has found to his sorrow, the vessel gets into a slight dabble of sea, she rolls a little, and the brittle rivets begin to give; then comes a fresher sea, the rivets fly like Peggotty's buttons, and the ship goes down like a smashed pipkin. Nothing can be sounder and more honest than the workmanship of the vessels owned by most of the great firms; nothing can be more rascally than the build of the class of vessels which add to the tale of slaughter year by year. It would be well if the owners of the latter class did not protest quite so much.

THE ADVENTURES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. MELTON PRIOR (*Concluded*).

THE following is the conclusion of the interview with Mr. Melton Prior the special correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, the first part of which appeared on Monday:—

"After the Berlin Congress (continued Mr. Prior) my next campaign was in South Africa. I saw the Basutu, the Zulu, and the Transvaal wars, and have brought back with me very decided opinions concerning one thing, at any rate, and that is of all the detestable creatures in South Africa, the so-called Christian Kaffir is the worst. The savage Kaffir, the raw and unadulterated Kaffir, is a good fellow, but put stockings upon the Kaffir woman and she becomes a prostitute, put breeches upon a Kaffir man and he becomes a thief and a drunkard. Their original virtue is not proof against European garments, and when they take to wearing our clothes they go to the bad. The Christian Kaffir haunts the town where he takes air upon himself and needs the knobkerrie of the policeman to remind him that only white folks must walk on the pavement, while black fellows must keep in the middle of the road. Another very strong conviction that I have formed is that the Boers of the Transvaal are among the dirtiest creatures [illegible] the world. Neither man nor woman ever t[illegible] a shirt when once he or she has p[illegible] drops to pieces, and I well remem[illegible] tions of one of the best Boers i[illegible] he saw me commit what he [illegible] imprudence of going t[illegible] 'Why, you will get [illegible] when you go to sle[illegible] You should se[illegible] their long [illegible] clothes [illegible] shot[illegible]

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in all campaigns in which I have seen them take part. But I cannot say as much for our allies. In Zululand our native scouts killed all the old women they could find, and it was the same in Ashantee.

"The chief source of the expense of a war correspondent lies not in his salary, but in his outfit and means of locomotion. You have to supply yourself with what you need and you never can be sure that either food or drink will be obtainable at the seat of war. For instance, in my last campaign I took out with me to the Soudan no less than £40 worth of tinned goods alone, which I bought on board the steamer. As a rule you take out everything that you can imagine: the more the better—saddlery, clothes, plenty of boots, a case or two of champagne, drawing materials of course, and plenty of ready cash. For accommodation is often very scarce while campaigning, and has to be paid for accordingly. By long experience I have pretty well mastered the art of taking it easy during a campaign. In the Zulu war I travelled much more comfortably than any member of the staff, not excepting Lord Chelmsford. I had then no fewer than five horses, two in the shafts of my American waggon one for myself, one for my servant, and one spare horse. I followed the army through all its marches in my travelling carriage, and on the eve of the battle of Ulundi I was the only man who had a tent; all the others lay down in the open. One great difficulty with which you have to contend is the suddenness of the notice which you receive before starting for the seat of war. Last time I did not receive twelve hours' notice that I was wanted to go to the Soudan. I telegraphed for everything that I needed, and had them sent to meet me at the station, bade good-bye at home, and then was off for the Continent before nightfall. We have got used to it now, and live in a state of absolute readiness to go anywhere to see anything that may be going on in any part of the world. Correspondents, of course, carry their lives in their hands, as they often have to be in the very thick of the fight. At Teb, for instance, I was reprimanded by Admiral Hewett for being in the front rank, shoulder to shoulder with the Highlanders in the square during the Arab attack. But these are things that cannot always be avoided. At Tamasi Cameron and I were in the thick of it with the Second Brigade when it broke under the Arab charge; and it was some time before I could extricate myself from the throng of retreating soldiers. It [illegible] It is not only in action that your life is endangered, but when crossing the country before or after a battle. No correspondent ever needs to be armed while following a civilized army, but in savage warfare a revolver is an indispensable part of every correspondent's accoutrements. It is astonishing what a moralizing influence a revolver exercises upon those who would otherwise think little of plundering or slaying, as the case may be. The sight of that handy weapon cocked ready for use conduces immensely to the keeping of the Ten Commandments. Fortunately, I have had to use it but seldom. The knowledge, however, that it was ready to hand in case of need has prevented the necessity of proceeding to extremities both in North and South Africa.

"The best soldiers, in my opinion, are the Montenegrins and the men of Herzegovina. I was sent out in the early days of the insurrection which reopened the Eastern Question, and I was amazed at the stalwart proportions, heroic courage, and marvellous military aptitude of these mountaineers. They are without rivals in any part of the world. After them come the Turks—not the pashas, but the privates. Brave, patient, kindly, hospitable, enduring, they come, I think, second among the warriors of the world. After the Turks undoubtedly come the English; but I may say that I have not seen the German army in the field.

"Officers in command of troops have no objection whatever to war correspondents so long as a victory accompanies their arms, but when they are defeated, then it is another matter. A correspondent who tells the truth is the most unpopular man in the camp, liable to all manner of imputation upon his accuracy and even upon his personal character. But what can a poor correspondent do? He wraps up a defeat, of course, as carefully as he can, says as little about a rout as possible, and as much as he can about the rally. But still that gives no satisfaction to the men who find their shortcomings portrayed, no matter how tenderly, in the sketches or the letters from the front. It is, however, somewhat dangerous to quarrel with war correspondents, as they can usually pay out their enemies without much trouble. I remember one time when I was attached to Mehemet Ali's headquarters in Bulgaria during the Russo-Turkish war. The Turkish censor stopped no fewer than six weeks of my sketches. Things were getting desperate. Our people were telegraphing out to know whether I was alive or dead; and finding that something must be done I determined to see the thing through or leave the camp. It so happened that I had been the witness of some peculiarly atrocious deeds perpetrated by Turks upon the Bulgarians; so I set to work and drew half-a-dozen faithful representations of the sufferings which I had witnessed. Armed with these I went up to the censor's office and asked that they might be stamped for transmission home. The censor looked at the first and said it was ridiculous. Couldn't pass that; no such atrocities had ever been committed; and so forth. The second was condemned in the same way, and so on until the last was reached. When he had rejected that also I said to him very deliberately: 'You are going to pass every one of those sketches?' 'On the contrary,' said he, 'I am going to tear them up.' 'If you do,' said I, 'I shall draw not only six but twelve pictures worse than these, and send them home by my own messenger.' 'I will have him arrested then,' said the censor. 'Very well, then, in that case I shall leave the camp at once, and in London I will draw twenty pictures all worse than these, and they will all be published, so that people may see the real truth about how you are behaving here.' The censor, like a sensible man, saw that it was no use carrying things with too high a hand, and came to terms. He admitted he had stopped all my sketches, promised to do so no more, and I left him with my atrocity pictures in my pocket, assuring him that the first sketch of mine that he stopped again, the whole series should go to London by the next steamer. I never had any more trouble with him in that respect, although he paid me out by having me arrested some months later. The great thing, either in war time or peace time, to get on with ugly customers is to be very cool, but [illegible] comes to a point [illegible] when it [illegible]

"Now, Mr. [illegible] have seen a [illegible] put your foot down hard."

your [illegible] Prior," said his interviewer, "you Had [illegible] much campaigning as most men in ca[illegible] what has been the good of it all? [illegible] er have stopped at home, instead of [illegible] and sword all round the world?"

"[illegible] little good has come of all our fighting, so far as those English wars are concerned. If you or any other man can show me any good that has come either to England or to anybody else from those campaigns in the Soudan, for instance, I give it up. We went to relieve the garrisons, and found the enemies' guns served by the men whom we went to relieve. We did not open the road to Berber; and as for securing the safety of Suakin, Osman Digna will be there like a shot as soon as the last of our soldiers is withdrawn. I hardly think you will say that our Transvaal war did any good. At least I hardly see the fun of being jolly well licked four times running and then giving in, while the Loyals who trusted us were left to be ruined by the men who had whipped us. In Zululand also it was a pretty mess. Battles enough and bloodshed; but at the end of it all everything was worse than before. In like manner our fighting among the Basutos came to nothing. It ruined many Basutos and cost a good deal of money, but that was all. In fact, so far as the wars in which we have been engaged are concerned—and I have seen them all for the last dozen years, outside Asia—John Bull had much better have stopped at home and kept his powder dry, instead of rampaging about the world killing his neighbours."

Holloway's Pills.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this neverfailing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon [illegible] widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, [illegible] Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, [illegible] an, but all over the East. As a remedy [illegible] much question whether a better is [illegible] ry, and we shall be glad to hear of [illegible] Anglo-Indian home. The other [illegible] are now relegated to the [illegible] their sale, we fancy their [illegible] We could multiply [illegible] ry efficacy of Dr. [illegible] Dysentery, [illegible] gnancy, [illegible] r our

SALES BY AUCTION.

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AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in good order.
1 „ glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong iron grey mare quiet in harness.
1 do. strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order with horse and harness.
2 gram crushing machines.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of pulley blocks, lamps of all description, scrap iron, corrugated iron sheets, zinc lining for packing cases, iron hoops, scrap copper and zinc, brass filings, indiarubber cuttings, broken shovels, beatels, screw augers, leather cuttings, damaged wood and empty cases, woolen clothing and signal flags, cotton clothing, cloth cuttings, boxes of instruments, American clocks, copper pots and utensils, cots, old files, floor cloth, cast iron terminals, amalgamate of zinc for mercurial battery, a few bottles of chloride, wooden sheaves, a large lot of waste paper, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Crotons, Ferns, Roses, &c., Chinchpoogly Road, opposite the Municipal Stable, near the Great Eastern S. & W. Mills.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, roses, dracenas, magnolias, palms, stephanotis, &c., the property of H. WATSON, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

The plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following goods—

On account and risk of Esmaljee Essoofally—
106 M M and Co. 3230—1 case eyelets ex s. s. China.
„ 3231—1 „ neckc[illegible] „
„ 3258-61—2 „ purses „

On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba—
622 M N and Co. 3259—1 case purses ex s. s. Chiha.
„ 3233 1 „ buttons „
„ 3250—1 „ Hooks and eyes „

On account of whom it may concern—
502 M M and Co.—5 cases tin rattles.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Brancer and Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at the Waverley Hotel, Rampart-row, the whole of the hotel's furniture, consisting of glassware, crockery, plated ware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by Thurston and Company, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, large gilt pier glasses, a handsome mahogany harmonium, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th August, 1884, respectively, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the properties below described, at the time and places hereinafter mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Mooljee Jivraj and Co., and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedbhoy Sachoobhoy, partner in the firm of Sachoobhoy Khaki, insolvent.

Lot No. 1.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the building thereon, lying and being on the south side of Bhandarwada and Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 108 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 730, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 117, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bhundarwada-street and Cazee Sayad-street, on or towards the south by Cooly-street, on or towards the east by the property of the representatives of Casumbhoy Nathoobhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the said Bhandarwada-street and Cazee Sayad-street and Cooly-street, which said piece or parcel of ground had been formerly for several years past in the occupation of Fazualla Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy or his tenants, and now is in the occupation of the tenants of Mahomedbhoy Sachoo.

Lot No. 2.—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 505 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Clive Third Row, on or towards the south by Clive Second Row, on or towards the east by Clive-road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 32.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Pestonji Cowasji, Esq., solicitor H. C., attorney for the said mortgagees Messrs. Mulji Jivraj & Co., or to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Medow-streets, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 151 of 1883.

Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustomframna ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, Jamsetjee Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, Bapurji Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, and Soonabai, wife of Jehangir Byramjee Press..................Defendants.

Whereas by a decretal order made in this suit on the 26th day of July, 1884, it was interalia ordered that the House No. 43, situated in Cowasjee Patel-street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the plaint in this suit mentioned, and which is more particularly hereinafter described be sold by public auction by the defendants, Byramjee Jeewanjee Press.

Notice is hereby given to the public that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., auctioneers, will, by the direction of the said Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, sell the property hereinafter described by public auction to be held on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate in Cowasjee Patel-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 144, [illegible] ards or thereabout and registered in the [illegible] square ya[illegible] ctor of land revenue under No. 268, and books of the Co[illegible] llector of Assessment under No. 43, and assessed by the Co[illegible] t by the public road, on the west by bounded on the ea[illegible] erwanjee Bomanjee Lushkari, on the the property of M[illegible] of Dorabjee Merwanjee, and on the north by the propert[illegible] of Bai Perozbai, widow of Nowrojee south by the property [illegible] na. Sorabjee Rustomfram[illegible] rs and conditions of sale intending For further particul[illegible] ed to the undersigned, or to purchasers are refer[illegible] rmusjee, solicitors for the said Messrs. Bomonjee Ho[illegible] at their Office, No. 19, Church Byramjee Jeewanjee Pr[illegible] this 14th day of August, 1884. Gate-street, Fort.—Dated

MEHRJ[illegible] EE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1884.

CRAWFORD AN[illegible] COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th Aug., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 309, Girgaum Back-road, opposite the Girgaum Police Court, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a musical box playing six airs, a handsome light new landau, a handsome light new victoria, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton by Kesterton, a strong built glass fronted double seated brougham, a light pony cart, a strong built shigram, handsome pier glass in gilt frames, 6 to 15 light chandeliers by Nash, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, hanging and table kerosine-oil lamps, wall shades, handsome flower-vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., &c. The same comprises conversation, hall and reclining couches, marble-topped oval and round tables and teapoys, pier, oval, writing and dressing tables, pier tables with mirror glasses, chiffoniers, easy, folding, reclining-office and Madras-pattern without-arm chairs, wardrobe and clothes press, chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glasses, almyra with mirror glass door, single and double screens, ottoman, 6 to 15 light cut-glass chandeliers by Nash, 1 to 3 light hanging argand lamps, wall brackets, kerosine oil hanging-sliding and table lamps, candlesticks, hanging vase lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels and velvet carpets, cavalry carpet, flower vases, flower pots, handsome table ornaments, large size oleographs in gilt frames, musical box playing six airs, clock, sewing machine, velvet tabole cover, panorama balls, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light new landau.
1 do. do. victoria.
1 do. English-made mail phaeton by Kesterton.
1 strong glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built shigram.
1 do. waggonet.
1 light pony cart.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive, 5 years old and 14 hands high.
Sets of double harness and English saddle.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

5 casks art pottery and glassware received from the late Calcutta Exhibition.

These will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases bordered prints.
5 drums Infusorine.
A few wrought iron fire and burglar proof safes by George Lucas & Co., with Chubb's patent locks.
On account and at the risk of Lieut. Versey—
7 porcelain vases.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla—

Ex. s. s. Chilka

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes,
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Falkland-road, opposite Jadowjee Ragowjee's Mill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, school benches, &c., the property of the late Mrs. M. A. BROWN.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Churney Boyd road, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one double barrelled express rifle by Gibbs, one Westley-Henry single rifle, one Martini-Henry single rifle by Henry, handsome flower-vases, rich table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. YARDLEY, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND-ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Moolchund Ruttonjee and Kewla Hemraz and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bawa Govindas Succaram Girvurdas Govindas, and Jairamdas Govindas, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of November, 1872, and 5th day of October, 1880.

All that messuage or dwelling-house standing on the [illegible] daree ground, formerly belonging to Chapabai [illegible] and now belonging to Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, [illegible] hout the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side [illegible] oad, in the sub-district formerly of [illegible] of Fort, assessed by the Collector of [illegible] nder No. 11, and now under No. 57, [illegible] length and twenty-five feet in [illegible] nded on the east by the [illegible] eper's passage, on the [illegible] Govindas, and [illegible] Wittoba [illegible] applica-

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON CLEANING & GINNING FACTORY AT CHALISGAUM, KHANDEISH.

With reference to the adjournment of the sale on the 2nd July last, we are again instructed by Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy to put up for sale at our rooms on the 23rd day of August at 3 p.m.

The Cursetjee Ebrahimbhoy cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory, situate at Chalisgaum Zilla, Khandeish.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

AT COONOOR, two furnished HOUSES beautifully situated near Sims Park with no bank behind or near them:—"Blair Athol" price sixteen thousand five hundred rupees; "Blair Gowrie," price ten thousand five hundred rupees at present occupied by General and Mrs. Playfair. The above to be sold as the owner is about to leave the station.

For particulars apply to

BLAIR ATHOL, Coonoor,
Nilgiri Hills.

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of Government Tenders are invited for the PURCHASE on LEASE for 999 years of ELEVEN PLOTS of Government vacant land near the Wodehouse Bridge, at Colaba.

Plans of the land and of the style of buildings to be erected, and the forms of agreement for lease and conditions, of sale, can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground near the Wodehouse Bridge at Colaba" to be delivered at the Office of the Collector of Bombay before gunfire on the 1st October, 1884.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited in case the tender having been accepted the tenderer shall refuse to sign and complete the agreement for the lease, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 23rd July, 1884.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE AND THE WODEHOUSE-ROAD.

THE construction of the Queen's-road intercepting sewer having been now undertaken by the Municipality, offers are invited for the PURCHASE of 14 PLOTS of GROUND on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between, the Marine Lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenders are also invited for the purchase of five plots on the south side of the Wodehouse-road leading from the Apollo Fountain to the Wodehouse Over-bridge.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease, and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face," or "On the south side of the Wodehouse-road" (as the case may be), to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 12th day of September, 1884.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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.OPERAS, &c.

"PRINCESS IDA,"
New Opera, by A. SULLIVAN.

	Rs. a.
Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
New Opera, by R. PLANQUETTE.

Complete Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

"IOLANTHE,"
New Opera by A. SULLIVAN.

Complete Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

"NELL GWYNNE,"
New Opera by R. PLANQUETTE.

Complete Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

"MELITA," OR "THE PARSEE DAUGHTER,"
New Opera by H. PONTET,

Complete Vocal Score (as performed at the Gaiety Theatre)	4 8

ESMERALDA.
New Opera by A. GORING THOMAS

Complete Vocal Score	5 10

OLIVETTE.
New Opera by AUDRAN.

Complete Vocal score	6 0

CARMEN.
New Opera by G. BIZET.

Complete Vocal Score	4 8

THE ANCIENT MARINER.
Cantata by F. J. BARNETT.

Complete Vocal Score	4 8

THE PARADISE AND THE PERI.
Cantata by F. J. BARNETT.

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LITTLE SONGS FOR LITTLE VOICES.
By A. S. GATTY.

Bk. 1 containing 36 songs	1 14
With pianoforte accompaniment.	
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For pianoforte containing 24 Gavottes Arranged by E. Pauer	1 4

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PIRATES OF PENZANCE, arranged by H. Farmer	1 12
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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all [illegible] table Firms in India.

[illegible] WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
[illegible] ELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1, [illegible] mplete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, [illegible] & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.S.
INVALID'S PO
Recommended by PHYSICIA d's Wine.
Imitated by the Fraudulent ASH.
It is, as its designation implies, an Inv they will
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26 s when
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour
destroy the Labels on the bot
emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

NOTIC ROW,
SWIFT & S, AUDITORS, &c.
OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
PUBLIC ACCOUNT EET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UNDERTAKE COLLECT
No. 9, HUMMUM A YEAR FROM AGE 50.
FIFTY POUN E. No Medical Examinations. tricitive conditions. Full particulars SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, its are particularly requested to state
FORM SIM
on application. No
Bombay. Appl
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M, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
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MANUFACTURERS OF
DDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

E MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
TE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.
HAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and erns on application to the Managing Director or to the pany's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-et, Bombay.

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LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
pplying Goods of equal quality and at the same es. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full mittance.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS REPAIRED
with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.
MR. N. F. KANNY has worked to entire satisfaction of Col. Herbert, Col. Col. Mackenzie, W. H. Newnham, Esq., C. S., nce, Dr. Sexton, Dr. Parakh, Dr. Burland, Worgan, Major Sp Ladies and Gentlemen.
and severa
KANNY & CO.,
CHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
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Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
PASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
IT is plete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
AS an REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
AS A of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware imitations exposed for sale in the Indian
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
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THE [illegible] we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

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NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.

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